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situated on the Lake Shore read, between New Troy and
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an Lodge No. 13 hold regular meetings in Missont Hant, first and third Thurs. ays of each month at 755 F M Mas. H. N. Mowaer, President; B. E. BINSS, Vice Pres-ident; Mas. F R Michael, Secretary.

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1-3tf

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FIREMONT HOUSE, corner of front and tak Streets, Buchanan, Mich. Board by the day or week. S. D. DANN, Proprietor.

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HAVING purchased the entire stock of Horses, Car riages Sleighs, &c., formerly owned by White & How and, and having completed arrangements for improving and enlarging the same, they are propared to furnish the people of Buchanan and vicinity with the best livery outsits to be found in the county. All orders for Funerals or Parties promptly attended to.

HORSES KEPT BY THE DAY OR WEEK: Terms ceasonable. Give them a trial and they willtry to please you. 8-11tf

Midwifery and Nursing. THE subscriber would announce that she has qualified horself and is prepared to attend cases in Midwifery and Nursing. Residence north side Front Street, second door east of Portage street, Buchanan, Mich. 40m3*

situated on the Lake Shore rand, between New-Troy and New Bufalo, half a mile from the Chikaming Station. on the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore R. R. The land is of the best quality, and well adapted for a fruit farm. There is about twenty acres cleared; a good young orchard of choice apple and peach trees, some of them bearing; a good upon and bearn a good well of water, and a never-failing spring creek runs across the lot. Any person wishing to go into fruit growing will do well to see the place before purchasing; slewhere. For particulars see the subscriber on the premises.

N. B.—The crop will be sold with the land, and possession given any time to suit the purchaser.

Chikaming, July 25, 1870. Chikaming, July 25, 1870. WATER POWER FOR SALE ONE of the best water powers to Berrion County for sale on reasonable terms. This power is situated user the village of Buchanan, and is capable of driving a large amount of Machinery. The property would be exchanged for a farm. For particulars on are at the Excorp HAVING TWO SUPERION POWER PRESSETS was prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Wancy Job Printing, from the smallest Card to the largest Poster, ir as good style, and at as low prices as can be done either in Detroitor Oblogo. Give us a call. We warrunt all our more to give entire satisfaction.

The Berrien County

"Eternal .: Vigilance is the Price" of Liberty of To cacheny and harmy reason was a great

MICH., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1871.

TERMS:

NUMBER 47

TARE IT EASY.

BUCHANAN,

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having, been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and 44-109 (\$200,41) dollars, and the interest thereon at ten per cent. from the infird day of December, 1803, which amount is claimed to be due and unpaid, at the date of this notice, our evertain most gage and note accompanying the same, refer nee thereto being made) bearing date the 11th day of January, 6. D. 1862, made and executed by John Stow of the County of Berrien, State of Michigan, to Ruth A. Whoff, of the same place; which said Martgage and note were given to secure a part of the purchase money of the land upon which said Mortgage was given, which said Mortgage was dily acknowledged and recorded in the office of the Register of beeds, in and for the County of Berrien and state of Michigan, on the 11th day of J nurry A. D. 1869, in Liber N of Mortgages, on page 163, together with the power of sale therein contained, and which Muttage and note accompa ying the same, were duly saight of for a valuable consideration, by said Ruth A. Wicoff to Stephen W. Brong, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, in book W. of Mortgages, on page 634; and no proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to foreclose said mortgage, or celict said money, or any meat thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage, to-whit: all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, known(haid described as village of Berrien Springs, according to the recerded plat thereof, will be sold at public auction, at the hour of one o'clock in the atterneon, of Monday, the 6th day of February, A. D 1871, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, in the County of Berrien Springs, in the hour of one o'clock in the atterneon, of Monday, the 6th day of February, A. D 1871, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, in the County of Berrien, by the Sheriff of said County, to the highest

gage.
Dated Nov. 1, 1870.
SSw13 STEPHEN W. BRONG, Assignee.
W. PUNAM, Att'y for Assignee, Berrien Springs, Mich.

Farms & Saw Mill

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm of 100 acres, 60 of L it improved, in Berrien Township, two miles north of Berrien Springs. There are on the premises, three Pwelling Houses, 1 where he manned the month of the Mill is 25x45, have been built only four years, and has one upright Muley Saw, one Cut Off Saw, one Edger Saw, Lath raws, one 30 inch Burr Stone. The stream is durable, and the capacity of the Mill is 600 M feet per year. The mill is altinated only 100 rods from the St. Joseph River, where lumber can be shipped direct to Chicago; it is also on the line of the survey of the Elkhart & Lake Michigan Raliroad.

Also, 30 acres of land situated on Section one, 30 acres improved, frame house, 18x24. Price \$35 per acre. Also 30 acres in Pipestone Township, all timber, on Sectic MI, Town 5, range 17 west. \$30 per acre. Will sel all together or separately to suit purchasers. A great largain can be secured in this property it purchased scor. Ferms, one-third to one-half down, balance to suit purchasers. I will also receive priposads to rent my futurame mill, subject to the sale thereof, For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Eau Claire, Berrien Co., Mich.

B. W. HIPP.

Feb. 8, 1970.

B. W. HIPP.

D. S. McDONALD.

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ORNAMENTAL TREES!

SHALL be found at the store of Redden & I nucan, in

Saturday of Each and Every Week,

util the first or April, and should be pleased to meet all deastomers, and as tonny new ones as shall as a proper to you me with their orders to PEACH, APPLE PEAR HERRY AND (SENAMENTAL TREES, &c., &c., or spring platting.

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3-2tf

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HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,

Is the place to got Willinery work and Millinery Goods

Latest Styles at Low Prices.

-ALSO,-

Hoop Skirts

Constantly on hand or MADE TO ORDER. A new akirt made in an hour's time after the measure is raken

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All sold at the lowest possible prices.

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ID ASSOCIATION.

JAMES ONAN Miller

TENDED TO.

week.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Take it easy—fretting, fuming
All the golden hours away;
Ghosts of fancied wrongs exhuming,
That had better buried stay! Will not make the burden lighter, That through life you're called to bear; Will not make the eye grow brighter, Nor the brow less free from care.

Take it easy, never greeting Trouble till within the door.
Then by firmly, bravely meeting,
Hall the anguish will be o'er;
Fainting ne'er will win the battle,
Transwill not its progress stay; Through the cannon's smoke and rattle, Brighter shines the victor's day.

Take it easy, always catching Gleams of sunshine when you can, Ne'er the darker shadows watching That across your path may span; There's a cloud with si ver lining Somewhere in the darkened sky; Never for its loss repining,

You will see it by and by. Take it easy, time is slipping, Life is like the falling leaf, That the wintery frosts are nipping, And its troubles are but brief; Somewhere far beyond the ether, Lies the promise land of rest; We shall take our journey thither

When our father seeth best.

REFUSED BY THE HEIRESS.

Miss Banks had just come from Eu-

Miss Banks was an heiress of thirty four or five blooming summers with figure rather rounder and partaking f more embonpoint than the regulaion standard, and eyes not so bright as her gold pieces! But wealth casts a strange illusion round about its pos-sessors, and Miss Melicent Banks had an admirer for every day in the

"My dear," said her aunt, "I don't see why you shouldn't marry Mr. Charlesworth."

Miss Banks' muddy complexion grew a shade or two deeper. Mr. Charlesworth was young, handsome, and—what, perhaps, rendered him in-teresting in her eyes, did not seem particularly attracted by her. For it is a fact that the apple, all ready to fall from the tree, is not valued half as much as the fruit that hangs above our convenient reach.

"Do you think he cares for me, Aunty?" said Miss Melicent, playing with her pearl-handled fan: "Of course he does, child—and old Mr. Churlesworth and my poor, dear

husband were always the best of So Mrs. Durham set herself to work as a matchmaker, in the behalf of her

niece and Graham Charlesworth. "Confound the old lady, and the young one, too!", was Mr. Charlesworth's rather irreverent comment, as he first became aware of the complicated game being played by his elders. "Why don't they let a fellow alone to be happy in his own way?" Old Mr. Charlesworth fired up in a

moment. "Don't let me hear you use such language, sir !" he said, iracibly. "It's all very well to pretend to be independent of money matters, but if you marry against my wishes, I'll leave every cent of my money to a lunatic

asylum!" Graham was about to make an equally hot reply, but Jessie Lee pressed his hand softly as she gave him his cup of coffee, and the appealing wistfulness of her eyes conquered

his fiery temper for the moment. "Graham," she said, when the old gentleman was fairly en route for Wall street, "your father has given my brother and myself a home, when we had nowhere else to go-do you think it would be a fitting return on my part for all his kindness to sow dissentions between himself and only son?" "But," interrupted Graham, with

feverish impatience, "he has no right to control my heart!" Jessie's head dropped. "I give you back your promise, Graham. I dare say Miss Banks will make a better wife to you than I could have done,

Poor Jessie had to escape out of the room to hide her fast gathering tears. Graham sprang to his feet and paced up and down the room. To have an heiress thrust upon him in that way, was rather more than his

equanimity could endura. "Don't lose your temper, Gray, said Aunt Rebecca's voice, from behind her newspaper, "Jessie Lee is more of a treasure in herself than Miss Banks with all her money-bags, but your father naturally enough thinks otherwise, and for Jessie's sake as well as your own, you must consent to humor his whims."

"How do you mean, Aunt?" Graham came nearer to his aunt, with an instructive sense of consolation and reliance. Aunt Rebecca had plastered up his bumped, head, and cut fingers as a child, helped him with Cash Paid for Wheat, Corn, &c Latin and equations as a school-boy, and lent a sympathetic ear to his sentimental yearnings as a youth—she was a help and comfort to him in the hour of trial.

"I mean my dear," said Aunt Rebecca; "that it will all come right, if Miss Banks refuses you instead of you refusing her! All you have to do is to make love to her after the most enthusiastic manner." "Aunt Rebecch, are you in ear-

"Never was more so in my life," answered the little lady composedly. "Can't you trust me, Gray?" "Yes," he added, fondly taking her by the hand.

by the hand.
"Then ask no more, questions, and remember, only, that it is your cue to enact the devoted lover to this maiden of the money bags!"

"And, Jessie."

"Jessie, will understand—don't dis-

tress yourself about her "But if Miss Melicent should accept merafterall! one recome core with For sale at the Gallery. Thanking the people of Buchan an and vicinity for past patronage, we solicit a continuence of the same.

She will not, it caim to Rebecca an swered shrewdly, nodding her bead:

Record office, Main Street, Duchanan, Micharanter.

M. CATHOLER.

So Graham Charlesworth went on his way to the florist's, bought the biggest bouquet that money could pur-chase, and sent, it, with nis compli-ments, to Miss Banks' residence. And then he went to his father's office, finding the old gentleman deep in stocks and bonds, and the fluctuating

price of gold, "Well, sir," said Mr. Charlesworth, Senior, glancing through the lenses of

Senior, glancing through the lenses of his gold spectacles.

"I've made up my mind to leave off sentiment and go in for the heiress, sir, answered his son valiantly.

Old Mr. Charlesworth jumped up, and wrung Graham's hand until the knuckles cracked.

"The most sensible thing you ever did!" he cried delighted.

"No ceremony, I beg, my dearest Melicent, I may call you so mayn't I?" chirped Aunt Rebecca, as she entered Miss Banks, splendidly furnished bouder. For I do feel that we are as good as relations already."

Miss Banks simpered and blushed.

So Graham was here last evening? went on Miss Rebecca. "We were all so delighted that your charms have attracted him at last."

"I heard him telling sister Jessie last night," struck in mischievous little Tom Lee, who had accompanied Aunt Rebecca to the scene of action,

Aunt Rebecca to the scene of action, "that the rich old maid was in love with him plain enough! Did he mean

you, Miss Banks?"
"Hush-sh-sh!" agid Aunt Rebecca,
with a twinkle in her eyes, as she
turned to her companion. "Little
boys should be seen and not heard. Not that dear Graham is perfect, after all, for he is a little disposed to be ex-

travagant, and—"
"Oh, ain't he going to have a jolly lot of cigars and champagne, when he gets the handling of the heiress money!" spoke up Tommy Lee, who had been standing on tip-toe, to look into the canary bird's cage. "That's what he said to Mr. Jonesbury, anyhow!"

Miss Banks' cheeks flamed up mahogany color. "My dear," said Miss Rebecca, consolingly, "you know Graham is young

"Thirteen years younger than Miss Moneybags, I heard him say," added Tommy, complacently. "I hope you won't pay any attention to what this naughty boy says," interposed Aunt Rebecca. "My

nephew is thoughtless, but-" She paused, for at this moment a servant entered, bearing upon a silver platter a letter, directed in Graham Charlesworth's well-known handwrit-

ing.
"I saw him writing last night, when I peeped through the key-hole!" asserted Master Tom, promptly. "Graham and Jonesbury and Mr. Elliot. and how they did laugh over it!" Miss Banks had torn the epistle open, and was glancing over it. "What does he say, dear?" anxious-

ly asked Aunt Rebecca. Mis Banks compressed her lips.
"He does me the honor to offer me his hand," she answered, primly. "Of course you'll accept it?" ques-

tioned Miss Rebecca. "Of course I shall not!" Miss Banks answered, with ominous composure. Aunt Rébecca drew out her handkerchief—the heiress flounced out of the room with more spite than digni-

"Come Tommy," said Aunt Rebecca, "you and I have made mischief enough!"

"Did I say it all right?" demanded the boy, with sparkling eyes. "Your lesson was perfect." Aunt Rebecca answered.

Jessie Lee was pouring out tea for her uncle when Mr. Charlesworth stalked indignantly in, with an open note in his hand. "A letter from Miss Banks," he said, slowly and distinctly.

"Eh, and what does she say?" "Read it for yourself, sir," said his son, gloomily, giving it into his father's hands.

It did not take long in the perusal for the good and sufficient reason that it was exceedingly brief in itself, containing merely Miss Banks uncompromising rejection of the honor of fered for her consideration. "She has refused you," gasped Mr.

Charlesworth.
"She has refused me!" answered his son.
"A" purse-proud, insolent minx!

wrathfully exclaimed the choleric old gentleman... "But she shall see that my son does not pine vainly!" "It would be charming if he could send her his wedding cards!" suggested Aunt Rebecca.

"I would, if I could find any one to have me!" said Graham, pensively.
"What say you, Jessie, my dear?"
asked her uncle, catching at the idea.
"Will you consent to be the bride? You are worth a dozen conceited heirеввев."

And Jessie, answering Graham's eyes, rather than the old gentleman's words, said: "Yes!"

So the young people-were happy at last, and all through Aunt Rebecca's diplomacy.

Mercy and Misery.

There is room for mercy where there is misery, space for grace where there is poverty. Happy was Israel, therefore, to be humbled by hunger, and placed where mercy could glorify itself. They were thus, by their being made needy, brought to receive superior supplies. If they had possessed the corn of Egypt, they would have missed the manus of heaven. If beneath their leet there had sprung up orops of common wheat, from which they could have reaped their daily supplies, they would have missed the angles food which fell from beaven around their camp. Ab: sence of meal was more than compensated sence of meal was more than compensated by the presence of manns. It is a blessed thing to have a samine of the creature, if thereby we are supplied by the Creator!

—Spurgeon.

Alady resuling in Bethel township, this county, is now living with her minh

Miscellaneous. FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Married people will please read as written single ones can read the first line, and then the third, and finally the fourth in each verse:

That man must lead a happy life,
Who's freed from matrimonial chains,
Who is directed by his wife
Is sure to suffer for his pains.

Adam could find no solid peace... When Eve was given for a mate-Until he saw a woman's face, Adam was in a happy state.

In all the female face appears

Hypocrisy, deceit and pride;
Truth, darling of a heart sincere. Ne'er known in woman to reside. What tongue is unable to unfold

The falsehood that in woman dwells;
The worth in woman we behold
Is almost imperceptible. Cursed be the foolish man, I say,
Who changes from his singleness;
Who will not yield to woman's sway,
Is sure of perfect blessedness;

Murder and Suicide.

... A shocking tragedy occurred in the ad-joining town of De Witt, at the Colismer settlement, six miles out of this city, at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon. I, was the result of a family feud, which has been in progress for some years, and has involved the families in serious trouble during that ime. 'Two well known residents of that place are the victims. James C. Tallman, aged 67 years, was murdered by Lorenzo D. Garrett, his son-in law, aged 32 years. The murder was committed at 5 o'clock yesterday (Friday) afternoon. The mur-derer, Garrett, immediately thereafter took

his own, life:
Tallman, and Garrett owned adjoining farms, and lived about sixty rods apart. They had been engaged in personal quarrels for the past twelve or fourteen years, ever since Garrett's property, which Tall-man and his wife wished to manage, and which Mrs. Garrett had got into her possession. Garrett has been considered an insane man, and was so adjudged by a legal commission about two years ago. The first act of the tragedy took place at about 5 o'clock. Garrett left his own house at that hour, with some bags in his hands, and was seen by his son, aged a-

bout a dozen years, to put something, which the lad supposed to be a hammer, into his coat pocket. He proceeded to Tallman's premises, and went into the barn-yard, where the old man Tallman had just gone to milk the cows. Mrs. Tallman immediately thereafter heard her husband cry approaching the house, with the undoubtd intention of killing her, she attempted to discharge it at him, but she failed Garrett turned and went toward his own house.

Garrett was seen by members of his family to pass through his door-yard and go to the barn. Several men who were passing a few minutes af er the murder were apprised of the death of Tallman, and proceeded to Garrett's when they dis covered his dead body hanging in his barn. He had hung himself by a rope suspended from a girder of the hay-left. He had tied the rope to a cross-beam, and fastening it about his neck, jumped off. Life was extinct, but it was quite warm when it was cut down. The death of Tallman was caused by several blows from a hammer or ax. The right side of his skull was frightfully crushed in, and the brain exuded from the wound. He was doubtless killed by the first blow of the murderous weapon. It is not known with what wea-

pon the deed was done, as no implement has been found. The parties were in comfortable circumstances. . Tallman's property is estimated at about \$10 000, and Garrett's at about \$5.000. Tallman owned about eighty acres of land, and has lived on it for many years. Garrett, we believe, was a native of the town of Salina, and married Tallman's daughter about fourteeu years ago. There is much excitement in the vicinity of this double tragedy. The hodies, which were removed to the respective dwellings of the deceased, were visited last night and this forenoon by hundreds of excited people. The local sympathy is with Garrett. Coroner Didama reached the scene at about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was to hold

nal Dec 24. The Judgment of Women. An eminent minister of the church, once

an inquest immediately .- Syracuse Jour-

made this fine observation: "We will say nothing of the way in which that sex usually conduct arguments; but the intuitive judgments of women are often more to be relied upon than conclusions which we reach by an elaborate process of reasoning. No man that has an intelligent wife, or is accustomed to the society of ed ucaded women, will dispute this. Times without number, you must have known them to decide questions on the instant, and with unerring accuracy, which you had been poring over for hours, perhaps with no other result than to find yourself getting deeper and deeper into the tangled maze of difficulties. It were hardly generous to allege that they achieved these feats less by reasoning, than a sort of sagacity that approximates to the sure instincts of the animal races; and yet, there seems to be some ground for the remark of a witty French writer, that when a man has toiled step by step, up a flight of stairs, he will be sure to find a woman at the top; but she will not be able to tell how she got there. How she got there, however, is of ·little moment. If the corclusions a woman has reached are sound, that is all that concerns us. And that they are very apt to be sound on the practical matters of do mestic and secular life, nothing but projudice and self conceit can prevent us from acknowledging. The inference, therefore, is unavoidable, that the man who thinks it is beneath his dignity to take counsel with an intelligent wife, stands in his own light, and betrays that lack of judgment which he tacitly attributes to her".

Argumentative.

A certain liquor sellor, not more than a thousand miles from East Saginaw, once dropped into a temp rance meeting, when the lecturer was making some points against the sale and use of intoxicating liqu dors. After the conclusion of the lecture the saloon-keeper asked permission to make a few temarks, which being granted, he a-rose and delivered himself as follows: Feller citizens, the subject that has been excussed to-night is whether ardent spirits

"How Mather Did 11"—A Husband's Reminiscences.

not contribute to the happiness of the young housekeeper, it would be to learn how to cook as a husband's mother cooked, Mother used to make coffee so and so; mother used to have such waffles; and mother knew just how thick, or how thin, to make a squash pie; and, oh! if I could only taste of mother's biscuit. Such are the comments of the nusband, and of too many meal tables. It would be only a little more cruel for the husband to throw .his fork across the table, or to dash the contents of his tea-cup in his wife's face. The experience of a contrite husband is good reading for those men whose daily sauce is "how mother did it." He says: "I found fault some time ago with Maria Ann's custard pie. Maria made the pie after my recipe. It lasted longer than any other pie we ever had. Maria set it on the table every day for dinner, and you see I could not eat it because I forgot to tell her to put in any eggs or shortening. It was economical, but in a fit of generos ity I stole it from the pantry and gave it to a poor little boy in the neighborhood. The boy's tuneral was largely attended by his former playmates. I did not go my-

"Then there were the buckwheat cakes.

I told Maria Ann any fool could beat her making these cakes, and she said I had better try it. So I did. I emptied the batter all out of the pitcher one evening and set the cakes myself. I got the flour and the salt and water, and, warned by the past, put in a liberal quantity of egg-and shortening. I shortened with tallow from roast beef, because I could not find any lard. The batter did not look right, and I lit my pipe and pondered; yeast—
yeast to be sure. I had forgotten the
yeast. I went and woke up the baker and got six cents' worth of yeast. I set the pitcher behind the sitting-room stove, and went to bed. In the morning I got up early and prepared to enjoy my triumph; but I didn't. That yeast was strong enough to raise the dead, and the batter was running all over the carpet. I scraped it up and put it into another dish. Then I got a fire in the kitchen, and put on the griddle. The first lot of cakes stuck to the gridle. The second dittoed only more. Maria came down and asked me what was burning. She advised me to grease the gridle. I did it. One end of the gridle got too hot, and I dropped the thing on my tenderest corn while try ing to turn it around. Finally, the cake were ready for breakfast, and Maria got "murder" twice repeated. She ran to the the other things ready. We sat down. door, and, saw, Garrett strike Tallman, My cakes did not have exactly the right who, fell to the earth. She re-entered the flavor. I took one mouthful and it satis house and got a pistol, and, on Gurrett's | fird me. I lost my appetite at once Maria would not let me put one on her plate. I think those cakes may be reckoned a dead loss. The cat would not eat them. The dog ran off and stayed away three days after one was offered him. The hens wen't go within ten feet of them. 1 threw them into the back-yard, and there has not been a pig on the premises since. I eat what is put before me, now, and do

> From the Memphis Avalanch, Dec. 25. Disgui-ed Men Wrest a Negro Criminal from an Officer, Chain Him, and Riddle His Body with Bullets.

> not allude to my mother's system of cook-

A gentleman from Mississippi brings in formation of a horrible tragedy which occurred at Shukulak, a station on the Mo bil- & Onio Railroad, a few days ago. It appears that a negro had shot a white man, named Cogill, on the road near that place, and, having been arrested, was placed in the depot, in charge of a Con-stable, to await the arrival of a train, by which he was to be conveyed to Brooksville, for imprisonment on examination. While he was at the station, the feeling in the town became red hot. As particulars of the occurrence became known, and during the night, a gentleman called on the Constable in charge of the negro and demanded the surrender of the latter, to which the Constable objected. The gentleman then retired, and all was quiet for an hour, when a band of some forty men. equipped and disguised a la Ku Klux, made its appearance on the scene, and took the prisoner by force, the Constable making little or no resistance, which, however, under the circumstances, would have been useless. Leading the trembling wretch by a chain around his neck, out on the platform, he was made fast, and after a lapse of a few moments, at a given signal, a volley of shot was poured into him. He fell immed ately, riddled with bullets, and expired without a word. The band then left. Who composed it is simply a matter of conjecture. The name of the negro we have not ascertained, nor could our informant explain the circumstances of the shooting of Cogill, or what led to it. Cogill was dangerously wounded, the bullet passing through his face and out near the right eye. At last accounts his recovery was considered doubtful. The lynching of the negro caused some excitement in the viciuity of its occurrence; and, at the time our informant left, there was apprehension of a serious time with the negro militia, who were reported hastening to the scene

How Chinamen get to America

of the tragedy.

It may be interesting to those who are not posted to know how John Chinaman gets here. It is to be understood, first of all, that the Chinese who come to America are poor men. An indigent Chinaman goes to the official of his native village or the precinct of the city in which he resides and proposes to mortgage himself and his family for money with which to come to America where he expects to make his fortune, clear up his affairs and live in peace, comfort and prosperity. It often happens, however, that the Chinaman does not return at the expiration of a certain time for which the morigage runs, and then the harpies and money-lenders, into whose hands the business has fallen by this time, pounce upon the poor Chinaman's family and sel them into slavery without the least comfunction of conscieuce. Under such circumstauces do most of the Chinese who land upon our shores come. It is not at all to be wondered at that they do not setpermanently—that this tide of immigra tion is like none other, in its wonderful ebb and flow, that the world ever saw.

How Long Does an Eel Live ?

It we were to suggest one which, above all other things combined, would rearry government anowed four changes without extra charge.
Single copies of the Record, ready for melling, five ents, All kinds of Job Printing executed in the latest styles of the art, and at reasonable prices.

The Value of a Wife.

A married woman recently eloped from Pittston with a single man named Jenkins, who boarded in the family, and took with her a quantity of money belonging to her husband. Her better half soon after ascertained that the guilty pair were at Bethlehem. Upon obtaining the necessary papers for their arrest, he proceeded at once to that place, where he found them registered as man and wife. He had them arrested and returned to Pitteton, when he took his wife home, and her companion was committed to prison. After arriving at home, the woman informed her husband that she had ceased to love him, and that all her affections were centered on Jenkins. The Scranton Republican says: Upon hearing this, the husband, with magnanimity scarcely credible, hurried away, got Jenkins released, brought him before his wife, and there and then compromised matters as follows: The wife was to be allowed to keep one dress and a change of underclothing. Jenkins was to give Simmons all his clothes excepting one suit. The two were then to leave town immediately, agreeing never to return. Thus were matters finally adjusted, and the evening train bore the lovers from Pittston, to parts unknown, leaving the disconsolate husband to the tender sympathies

Investing in Real Estate in Texas.

of the community.

A Connecticut farmer (and a bit of a wag withal,) with the view of locating on some of the broad acres of Texas, visited San Antonio on his way farther West. There he was seized with one of those malignant typhoids which too often lay in wait for new comers. During the crisis of his fever, he was painfully led to understand the general view that was entertained of his recovery by observing the doctor rying on his coat and hat, and the waiter his hoots. However, he did recover, and wrote to his friend in the North:

"Don't sen I my family out here at present. My business prospects are very flat-tering. I still lean towards investing in real estate, but not in a grazing farm ; cemetery farms are the only investments that will pay here. I am offered the presidency of a new cemetery company just formed here. I suppose they select me as a per. manent officer, because neither nurses, docfors nor typhoid would make me deviate from my intention to live it through. I shall go my bottom dollar on this new encerprise, and my prospects of a rapid for-tune were never better."

Tight Times.

We have known this fellow, Times, for two-and-lorty years, and during that entire period he has been tight. He is always tight. A man named Baldwin seems to have met him once in Alabama when he was flush; but as a rule, especially in Virginia, he is invariably tight. During the war he was on a "bust," and now he is almost as tight as he was then. Sometimes he is called Hard Times for short. He is a well-meaning fellow, and at intervals does his best to reform. But it is of no use-he will get tight again. He has been getting worse for the last month or so, and is, if possible, tighter than ever. Indeed, he is very tight. He is as tight as a drum, tight as a tick, tight as a brick, tight as the Emperor Titus when he took Jerusalem. He is really tight. People abuse the poor creature, but what good does that do? He is on a bender, on a tear, on a high drunk. He has got the horrors, the delirium triangles, and he sees snakes. Fact is, Times is in a bad way; he can't stand this much longer; he'll go up; it'll be the last of him; and we feel sorry for him. Poor old Times! He's

Hard Study Kills Nobody.

powerful tight.

Thought is the life of the brain, as exercise is the life of the body. There can be no more such a thing as a healthy brain, as to the mental department, without thought, study, than there can be a healthful body without exercise. And as physical exercise preserves the body in health, so thought, which is the exercise of the brain, keeps it well. But here the parallel ends; we may exercise, work too much, but we cannot think too much, in the way of expressing ourselves, for both writing and talking are a relief to the mind; they are in a sense its play: its diversion Pect up thoughts may kill, as pent up steam wrecks the locomotive. The expression of thought is like working off the steam from the boiler. When clergymen or professors in colleges, or other literary institu-tions, get sick and die, the universal cry is, "over study," "too much responsibility," "too much mental application." It is Lever so; not in a single case since the world began; we defy proof and will open our pages to any authenticated case. If a man will give himself sleep enough, and will eat enough nutritions food at proper intervals, and will spend two or three hours in the open air every day, he may study, and work and write, until he is as gray as a thousand rats, and will be still young to mental vigor and clearness. Where the man of renown who lived plainly, regularly, temperately, and died early?—
Hall's Journal of Health.

Henry Ward Beecher on Newspapers. Consider how universal are newspapers in America. They penetrate every nook and corner of society. No other element

of power has such a sphere. The pulpit, the court, the lecture, compared with the newspaper, touch society in few places. The newspaper in America is universal. It reaches within and without, from surface to core, it travels everywhere, is bought by everybody, read by all classes, and is wholly or nearly the only reading of more than half our population. Its service to good morals and to intelligence among the people is incalculable. All the libraries of Europe are not of as much service to the nations of Europe as the newspaper is to this American nation. Its power is growing. Who would, twenty years ago, have dreamed of such a growth and power as has been developed? But the next twenty years will witness a greater. The Eddoes more hurt or good or not. I contend it don't Look at our ancestors who lived on future days to come. They drunk an dent spirits to success. Did it kill them? They lived to most anomorous age there ever since, except when the well influential than the Bench or the Platform. No! They lived to most anomorous age during has not increased in size during all that time, and shows no sign of lags, and it was full grown when it was been which speaks by the printing press of the lags, and it was full grown when it was veins of the nation.

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The Berrien County Record

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THE COVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We send to our readers, this week, as a supplement to the RECORD, a copy of Governor Baldwin's message, which no one should fail to read who feels interested in the affairs of the State of Michigan. No mention is made of national matters, but for a statement of the improvement, general prosperity, and progress of Michigan, we have never seen any document that compares with the message for

clearness, completeness and accuracy. The fact that since 1860 the increase in population of our State has been nearly 59 per cent., that the increase in national wealth since 1861 has been over 190 per cent., that the amount of public lands which have been disposed of during Gov. Baldwin's administration has been 600,000 seres, and that the reduction in the bonded debt, during the same period, has been over \$25,000,000—is very gratifying, and is presented in the message in a manner that shows a minute and careful investigation into the developement and resources of the State. The Governor refers to the changes made in our educational system, and states that its progress has kept steady pace with the increase of population and material growth of the State. He thinks the County Superintendent feature is working satisfactorily in most instances, and that its usefulness would be more extensive if greater care be taken in the selection of Superintendents.

The State Normal School is in a prosperous condition, but the School Board believes that an urgent necessity exists for an increase in the salaries of the professors and teachers.

During 1869 and 1870 several improvements have been made to the Agricultural college. A new hall has been erected, costing \$34,550, mostly for dormitory purposes, and furnishes accommodations for eighty-four additional students. The expense of other improvements were \$13,150. The number of students in attendance during 1870 was 182. Ten ladies were admitted without formal action of the

The State University is in a flourishing condition. The number of students in attendance, on the first of of December last, was 1,095. During the year a number of women have been admitted to the several departments of the University, and "the presence of women, thus far, has worked most satisfactorily. They rank high in scholarship, and their influence University, is the building of a large assembly room for chapel services, exhibition and commencement purposes.

The new building for the education and improvement of the deaf, dumb and blind is nearly completed, and will furnish ample room for 300 pupils—a capacity equal to the wants of the States for many years to come. The number of pupils, Dec. 1st, 1870, was 150.

The Governor earnestly recommends that more ample provision be made for the cure and treatment of the insane. During the past year, for want of room, over 150 pressing applications for admissions have been denied. Not over one-third of this unfortunate class in our State can be furnished suitable accommodations. The Governor says the pressing needs of the day demand that the capacity of the asylum be doubled at once, and is in favor of purchasing 34 acres of land

adjoining the asylum building. The State Prison needs \$25,000 of necessary improvements.

The Governor faithfully criticises the system of our County jails, and the serious defects of our county-poor houses. Recommends a new compilation of the laws; the limiting of the number of Notaries in each township; that the fiscal year shall be made to end on the 30th day of June; the erection of a new State Capitol, and a revision of the Judicial Districts.

There is, in the message, a variety of State matters mentioned, in which we are all deeply interested, and the Governor deserves great creat for presenting them in a manner so full and satisfactory, and we hope that his suggestions will, in the main, meet the appoval of the people, and the Legislative body which they have chosen.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Up to the present writing but little visible business has been done in the Legislature, the time having been spent in getting ready for work. The se-lection of the Committees necessarily consumed considerable time, as there was such a large proportion of new members present.

On Wednesday, the 4th, both branches of the Legislature convened at 11 A. M. There was no business done except the swearing in of members and electing the proper officers. Every member and Schator was present except Hon. Asa P. Ferry, of Kent

Henry S. Sleeper, of Kalamazoo, was elected Secretary of the Senate; Henry Seymour, of Grand Rapids, Sergeant-at-arms; V. W. Bruce, of Big Rapids, Enrolling and Engrossing

The House elected Hon. J. J. Woodman, of Van Buren Co., Speaker; Nelson B. Jones, of Lansing, Clerk; Henry Underwood, of Adrian, Sergeant-at-arms; Henry M. Lawrence, of Branch Co., Enrolling and En-

grossing Clerk. Thus both Houses were duly officered and ready for further business, the announcement of standing committees, the reception of the Governor's message, etc. On Thursday the larize this new office. I have no fear figured down very fine by our corresmessage was presented to the Legisla- of the Legislature. ture in joint convention. No business was done on Friday, only short sessions being held in the morning, when both Houses adjourned till Monday afternoon, to allow time for the Presiding officers to make up the several com-

mittees. Now that the U.S. Senatorial contest is out of the way, we may look of these are collected in the Annual lack on the part of our Superintendfor the Legislature to go to work in Report of our State Superintendent ent; for, in this respect he has done, earnest, looking after such legislation of Public Instruction for 1866, in which, doubtless, as well as any other man is shall best promote the interest of a as also in the Report for 1860, there could have done; and as well as any good Commonwealth. is a good argument for the Superint other Superintendent in the State.

THE SENATORSHIP-AGAIN. Justice Triumphs at Last ...

At last justice has been extended to Western Michigan. She is to be represented in the United States Senate. Hon. T. W. Ferry is the designated successor of Hon. J. M. Howard, and we are satisfied. Western Michigan is joyful over the event. The RECORD feels that right has been triumphant. at last, and that its labors have not been in vain in the good work. We feel, that, in first advocating in the Second Congressional District, the claims of Hon. T. W. Ferry as successor to Hon. J. M. Howard, we advocated the claims of a true and worthy Christian gentleman, with whom all will be satisfied. The future of Mr. Ferry's Senatorial career, will,

our conclusions. At the Republican Senatorial caucus in Lansing, on Wednesday evening, last week, Mr. Ferry was nominated on the sixth ballot. The several ballots were as follows:

we doubt not, prove the correctness of

FIRST BALLOT. Jacob M. Howard......20 William A. Howard......17
SECOND BALLOT. Austin Blair Thomas W. Ferry..... Jacob M. Noward.....

Phomas W. Ferry..... William A. Howard FOURTH BALLOT. Austin Blair.....

Thomas W. Ferry.41 Jacob M. Howard.....

Tremendous applause followed this announcement. The West was tri-umphant. Hon. Mr. Riford, of Berrien county, and Senator Wilcox, of Lenawee, were chosen a committee to wait on Mr. Ferry and invite his presence in the caucus. The committee soon returned, and Mr. Ferry addressed the convention as follows: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Committee: There are moments in the lives of men, as

well as of nations, when the command of every disposable power fails to meet the demands of the occasion. (Applause.) I confess to you to-night my inability to express my deep sense of gratitude for the distinguished trust which you have confided to me. Profoundly impressed with the gravity of that trust imposed, I do not shrink from its responsibilities. (Renewed applause.) I am more than proud to have conended with gentlemen for this place who stand peerless in our State. The commanding genius of the present Senator, whose reputation is as wide as the nation—to compete with him is honor exough for any man. (Loud applause.) To stand associated with the best speaker of our State, whose words have wrung strength and political power to our Commonwealth is also worthy of any man. (Applause.) To contend with a Governor whose war record stands

backed by youth and maturer years, have won the race, to my credit and high honor, because Iollow in your illustrious footseps. (Applause.)
More, my friends! I feel inspired by your confidence, because right here was the birth of my political race, as well as right there, (refering to the Senate chamber) was my second step in that race. To-day, after sending me to the House of Representatives, to follow in the footsteps of these illustrious men, you have advanced me also to a higher seat. And now, never, so long as my name is Ferry, and my State Michigan, can I desert the great trust State Michigan, can I desert the great trust which you have confided to me. (Loud applause.) Therefore, in behalf of you, my fellow citizens, who stood by one of your own number, I say, ever give me the confidence which you have expressed now and I will endeavor to represent you in the United States Senate to the best of my ability, as such will be my determination. (Renewed applause.)

Trusting and resting upon your generous confidence, I thank you for this high honor, and bid you an affectionate good night. (Long and bid you an affectionate good night. (Long

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS. ,

continued applause.)

We read in our exchanges, numerous instances where persons were arrested on complaint, before Justices, for offences not bailable, and after being lodged in jail for from three to six weeks, have been proven innocent on the examination.

We have always been in favor of these summary proceedings before Justices, to ascertain whether there is probable cause for the party accused being guilty before commitment, and do not attempt to say what caused the cvils mentioned in the instances above referred to. We, however, earnestly recommend that Justices should be more particular in taking the examination which should accompany the complaint in these criminal proceedings—and should refuse to issue a warrant where there is not a clear statement of facts which would warrant a suspicion of the guiltiness of

the party accused. Any one has a right to complain of whemsoever he has a reason to suspect guilty of crime, and a protection of the innocent from consure, and an unlawful deprivation of personal liberty, as well the useless expense of unnecessary litigation, demand that Justices shall use extreme caution in the ordering of arrests, only after there has been made to them, on oath, by complaint and examination, a reasonable and consistent statement of facts that will justify suspicion.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY. TO THE EDITORS OF THE RECORD-Dear Sirs :- I have read with interest your editorial on the County Superintendency. Personally, the maintenance of the system is of no concern to the present writer. But a familiar knowledge of its workings in this State from the beginning, acquaintance with nearly all the men engaged in it, and careful study of the schemes of government inspection adopted in other States and abroad, have so thoroughly convinced me of its utility and high promise for the future, that I beg leave to present, through your columns, some reasons for this faith. It is desirable that every wise law, and every office legally constituted for the public good, should be supported by public opinion; and the considerations here offered may help to popu-

1. The argument from authority is | tem costs, in Berrien County, not far overwhelming in its favor. Every from \$1,700 per year. Now the quespage of your broad sheet might be | tion is, has it benefitted the schools crowded with testimonials to the sys- that much? The people will respond; tem, from leading educators and states- no, Reports of Superintendents to the mon of Europe and America, most of contrary, notwithstanding. While whom are above the suspicion of self-such has been the result, in Berrien interest. Some of the most effective County, it has not been because of a

has for the system, in his recent mes-

County

Berrien

The County Superintendent feature is working satisfactorily in most cases, and appears to gain in popular esteem."

2. The argument from history is equally strong. Every State which lias an efficient system of public in struction-including most of the Northern, and several of the Southern States—has the County Superintendturned to it-except Tennessee, which

ency. Every State which abandoned the system, as New York, has rehas just abolished it in the reorganization of her school affairs, substituting instead, as one of the wisest editors in the country puts it, "a system plainly organized for inefficiency." In other States, as in Ohio, the establishment of suche Superintendency is

strengthened upon each Legislature. 3. I am debarred just now, by circumstances, which those who recognize the initials below will understand, from pressing the most powerful ar gument of all-that from utility. He who has taken pains to learn the effect of the system upon his district, township or county, has some data, though limited, for his reasonings. A broader view may be obtained by examining the reports of the County Superintendents for the several counties, as embodied in the Annual Reports of the State Superintendent for the last three years, and in the Report shortly to be published. These are important sources of information. and furnish the best means of study ing the system at large. Let their notes of progress be compared with the record of any preceding period of similar length in the educational history of our State. The friends of the system are content to rest the case upon these. I agree that the schools of Buchanan, singularly fortunate in their own Superintendent, would do well without the aid of a county. offi cial; but may not something worth while be done in the districts unblessed with a thousand dollar Principal?

4. The cost of the system is great ly misunderstood. The first set of our Superintendents were paid about \$35,000 a year—that is, about *eleven*hundredths of a mill on each dollar of assessed valuation of the State. The earliest pay of the Superintendent of this county was on a basis of twelvehundredths of a mill per dollar! At present, with a decreased valuation and slightly increased pay, it is doubtless something more, but not enough to say much about. It should be remembered, also, that the old system was not altogether without cost.

5. It is obvious that safe conclusions in this matter can not be reached from the efficiency or inefficiency of a single officer, or duty under the new has in no way been unfavorable." peerless in the sisterhood is also worthy of any law. He may fail in his special work among the improvements made to the citizens of our State, I merely say that youth, in certain districts, as the best sometimes will, or in his total work for a county, and yet the system be worth maintaining, in hope of a better executive.

H. A. F. Niles, January 6th, 1871.

> While our correspondent claims to be thoroughly convinced of the utility of the County Superintendency system, ourselves, together with many others, in all parts of the State, are as thoroughly convinced of its inutility. This conclusion too, has been arrived at, not simply by looking at its workings in Berrien county, but by watching carefully its results in al parts of the State. While our friend "H. A. F." can only see high promise, in the future, for the system, we can only see a host of Superintendents employed at a great cost to the several counties of the State, taxation constantly increased thereby, with but little, if any, benefit derived therefrom. We know, too, that in thus speaking, we express the sentiment of a large proportion of the best and most inteligent citizens of our State. And that this is the case pre-eminently in

Berrien county, no one, it seems to us, will have the hardihood to deny. While the system has had the warm commendations of many leading educators, it is also true, that leading educators, and men of no mean calibre, too, have, after due deliberation, pro-

nounced the system a "humbug." The warm words of Gov. Baldwin in its favor, on close attention, will be found not so very flattering after all. His language is very guarded indeed. He does not speak of the system in that bold, fearless style, which an undoubted approval, with assured success, always inspires. It is his opinion that the County Superintendency is working satisfactorily in most cases. It is clear to the Governor's mind as it is to the minds of the editors of the RECORD, that in many cases it is not working satisfactorily, "And appears," says the Governor, "to gain in popular esteem." Looking at the system through the several County Superintendents' Reports, almost any one would come to the same conclusion. But looking at it through the eyes of the people, as the people themselves see the system, and far different conclusions will, we doubt not, be arrived at. The people were willing to try the system when it was adopted. They

have tried it-weighed, it in the balances and found it wanting-found it much like a fifth wheel to a wagon, neither useful nor ornamental, but

rather expensive. Who ever heard of an office being created but what the officers filling the new position could see enough benefits arising therefrom to warrant them in pronouncing the office itself a success? It is not strange, therefore, that most of the County Superintendents in our State should unite in extoling the new office, and speaking highly of their success. While they may and do thus speak of the County Superintendency system, the people, a great and growing proportion, unhesitatingly pronounce the system an expensive failure. The cost of the system is pondent. But to illustrate: The sys-

tendency. You will not fail to notice | The system is not right, the plan is a the warm words which Gov. Baldwin failure, and the people-feel it is so, and desire the system and its attendant expenses to be abrogated.

Buchanan.

Michigan,

members twice resigning their seats and going home. The result is that at the

ast election there were in the state of Ind-

standing it is estimated that the 15th.

amendment added 7,000 more votes to the

state. The conclusion is, either that the

people of the state was disgusted with the

passage of the 15th, amendment or that

the negroes, 7,000 strong, voted in a body

with the democrats. As four years ago

the republicans elected Conrad Baker,

Governor, by about nine hundred majori-

ty, and their state officers two years ago

by about 2,000 majority; and the demo

This afternoon at 2 1-2 o'clock his ex-

cellency Gov. Baker delivered his biennial

address to the General Assembly, a synop-

sis of which I suppose your readers will find in the Chicago and Detroit papers.

The main questions before this Legislature

perhaps will be the fees and salaries of

county officers, and the settlement of the

outstanding bonds of the State in the mat-

ter of the Wabash and Brie Canal. The

latter question involving fifteen or sixteen

millions of dollars, and might be well term-

ed a legal tangle oot question—one party claiming that the state is liable for these

cratic majority last October was 2,500.

Record,

LANSING CORRESPONDENCE.

LANSING, Jan. 9, 1871. MESSES, EDITORS OF THE RECORD -I fancy you and many, if not all the readers of the RECORD in the Western part of the State, are highly elated over the result of the Republi can Legislative Caucus, in its selection of Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, for U. S. Senator, to succeed Hon. J. M. Howard, whose term of office will expire on the 4th of March next. If I am not mistaken, the RECORD was one of the first, if not the very first in the "Second Congressional District, that named Mr. Ferry as its first choice for the high honor.

The public position, personal popularity and political standing of all the candidates in the late contest made it the most interesting and exciting can-vass over before had in the State. Each of the four honorable gentlemen arrived at Lansing, at an early

hour, and secured rooms at the Lansing House, which soon became the center of attraction and headquarters of all parties and factions, attended by the largest number of lobbyists ever before assembled at the Capital of Michigan on a like occasion. The numerous and spacious rooms and halls of this great hotel were filled to their utmost capacity with Senators and Representatives from many of the different Senatorial and Representative Districts of the State, and by many of the most distinguished professional wire-pullers and buttonholers from nearly all parts of the State, in the interest of their respective friends, and for the good of the cause, and in behalf of our great

interest. Of course, the representatives of the people sent up here are not expected to understand their duty to their constituents, and the importance attached to their duties, in regard to this great commonwealth. Hence, the necessity of being well instructed and supported by the self-constituted representatives comprising the third, and argest, house.

Among all this large number, there was nary axe-at least, your correspondent could not see, or hear of, any. (Is not that worthy of imitation by our sister States!) After the handshaking, congratulations, among acquaintainces, introductions, and "happy to see and make your acquaintance," commences the buttonholing of members. And, this part-was dispatched rapidly, as there was a man for each button-hole. Notwithstanding the hurry and excitement, care was taken that none should be passed unexamined.

After the word was given that all was ready, the Caucus assembled in the Representative Hall, which was filled to overflowing, with ninety-seven out of the ninety-eight Republican members of the Legislature, and hundreds of the anxious friends of the several candidates, together with many prominent Democrats, eager to hear

he final of the exciting contest. On the 6th ballott, Mr. Ferry received 50 of the 97 votes cast—one more than the necessary number total choice, and, was declared unanimously chosen, amid deafening cheers.

Mr. Ferry was duly informed of the result, and soon made his appearance in the Hall, and briefly and appropri ately thanked the caucus for the honor conferred upon him. He paid a high tribute of respect to his honorable, distinguished companions. Thus ended the most exciting contest ever before known in the State, of a like nature. And I think ended with general satisfaction and good feeling among the friends of the many very excellent and honorable candidates. .

The following morning, the trains in every direction, leading out of the Capital were loaded with homeward bound carpot bags, with not enough of the third house left for a quorum. The Legislature being left to attend to the other important business for which they are assembled.

The annual message of Governor Baldwin was read by his private Sectetary, on Thursday, at 10% o'clock, in Joint Convention of both the Senate, and House of Representatives. It is regarded as a very able, businesslike document, carefully calling the attention of the Legislature to the numerous demands of this great commonwealth for appropriate legislation, on the many very important suggestions made therein.

The announcement of the Standing Committees is expected to be made this P. M., when the wheels of legislafion will begin to roll on.

The election of Hon. J. J. Woodman, Speaker of the House, secures to that body a man of legislative experience, and highly qualified to discharge the duties of the office. He is an impartial and dignified presiding offi-OBSERVER.

Indiana Correspondence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1871. Entrops RECORD :- As-it has been long time since your renders have been bored with a communication from the hand of your Hoosier correspondent, it may be well for him to report himself, lest, perhaps some part in the drama of life in which he holds a hand may stand still for want of knowledge of his whereabout. I therefore herewith report. Turning my back upon my home and the place of my birth. St. Joseph county. I wandered to this city where I have again pitched my tabernacle, where, for ought I know now, may be my home for some time to come. To describe leaving a home in which one has been raised up from childhood, is beyond the ability of your correspondent, and not the object

To say that Indianapolis is one of the most prosperous inland cities in the union, is but to state what is familiar to every one who is in the least familiar with commercial life. Having a population of 50,000 inhabitants, unrivaled railroad facilities, surrounded with good larming lands and in a very healthy location, makes the con-tinued growth of Indianapolis as sure as that time continues

INDIANA LEGISLATURE : 1 4 Yesterday the Forty seventh, General Assembly of the state of Indiana assembled in the Capitol in this city, was duly organized, and went to work in earnest - As.
you are aware, a change in political affairs
of this state was made at the last October election, and the House of Representatives

stands politically 52 democrats to 46 of to sailors for the destruction of the enemy's Republicans. The Senate of Ind. 20members holding over from two years ago -stand 24 democratic to 29 republicans, their presiding officer—the Lieutenant Govenor-a republican. It might be well to state here, that the determination of the republican members of the last legislature. to pass the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, upon the

Thursday.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 3, via London, Jan. -The bombardment of the forts on the east side of Paris continues with such effect iana neurly 2,000 less votes polled than there were two years previous, notwiththat only Fort Nogent now replies to the German fire.

ntense excitement among the population, who demand that a grand sortie be made. upon General Trochu and insisted that he of the Paris journals accuse Trochu of feebleness, and a number of newspapers in Bordeaux, noting this expression of opin, ion, seem to coincide with it.

The severity of the latter want, however, s mitigated by stores officially distributed. BRUSSELS, Jan. 3 -King William has abandoned the idea of entering Paris. Upon its capitulation the forts of Paris are to be garrisoned and provisioned for two years, and the Germans are to hold Alsace, Lorraine, Belfort, Bitche, and the line of communication with Paria until after an inconditional surrender, which alone will be accepted. The Garde Nationale will be armed and made responsible for the preservation of order in the capital, and the Corps legislatif will be summoned to neet on the 3d of the following month.

holden for it. A large amount of Canal matter might be put in this letter, but as you are not so much interested in affairs this side of South Michigan line, I might be admoncommonwealth, and the Nation's best sished that I have trespassed upon your space, perhaps too much. Hoosier.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE-JAN, 4. Petitions were offered for the removal of po litical disabilities from several individuals. Resolutions offered and referred to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire home steads on public lands of the United States. HOUSE-JAN. 4.

Question discussed as to the proper place of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by an international exhibition. When a vote came to be taken, it was found that there was no quorum-present. SENATE-JAN. 6.

The following bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees: In relation to contumacy of witnesses in courts of the United States and before United States Commissioners; granting lands to aid in the reclamation of desert lands in the Territory; also several bills incorporating and granting lands to companies to construct canals in Utah for irrigation, and other purposes; directing the President to nominate to the Senate Inspectors of Indian Affairs, who, under the direction of 14,000 per annum, are to visit the Indian tribes and inspect their sanitary, industrial, and educational condition. A bill passed providing that hereafter no tax shall be imposed or collected upon any undistributable sum added to the contingent fund of any insurance company, nor on uncarned premiums received for risks assumed. The Committee on Indian affairs made a report that the United States is bound by treaty obligations, to issue to the Choctaw Indians \$250,000 in bonds, and that the President has the right, without further legislation, to issue the bonds. A bill passed appropriating \$35,000 to pay for the dwelling of Milton Best, of Padseah, Ky., which was destroyed by order of the Union Commander, to assist the range of the gunners near it, in the battle there in 1864, at which time the owner was a surgeon in the Union army. Sonate adjourned until

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Schonek, of Ohio, stating that, having accepted the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentlary from the United States to Great Britain, he resigns his seat as Representative from the Third District of Ohio, and requesting the Spoaker to notify the Governor of Ohio of that fact. The Speaker announced that he had appointed Mr. Orth, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy in the Committee of Ways and Means, caused by the resignation of Schenck. This appointment does not affect the Chalrmanship of the Committee, which devolves on Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, who stood second on the committee. The Senate bill authorizing the issue of four hundred millions of 5 per cent, bonds was taken up and referred to Committee of Ways and Means. A bill passed giving Mr. Schenck, United States Minister to England, an additional allowance of \$2,500 per year for a private amanuensis, rendered necessary on account of Mr. Schenck's partial disability of his right hand, from wound

received in battle. HOUSE-JAN. 6TH. A bill was introduced to create an additional collection district in Texas; to make the city of Sabine Pass a port of entry, and a bill relating to the survey of the Natches and Ange lina Rivers, in Texas. Resolution offered and adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that every officer, soldier, and sailor, who served ninety days in the army for the Union, and was honorably discharged, shall receive 160 acres of public land as a homestead, his actual term of service, to count as a part of the five years required by the homestend act of 1862. The session to-morrow will be for general debate only...

SENATE-JAN, 9th. A bill was introduced and referred, making n appropriation of \$25,000 for completion of harbor at Duluth, Minn. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely the bill to provide that elections for Presidential electors and Members of Congress be by ballot. The Mouse. joint resolution appropriating \$2,500 per year for Mr. Schenck was passed. HOUSE-JAN. 9TH.

The following bills were introduced and re-

ferred: To supply the universities and col leges with copies of all Congressional documents; to promote the utility of the Congressional Library; to provide for the appointment of additional United States Judges in Alabams; granting the right of way through public lands to the Now Orleans and Northwestern Railroad Company; to set apart all moneys arising from the sale of public lands for five years to the common schools of the South; granting the right of way for a railroad from the Central Pacific road, in Utah, to Walla Walla, Oregon; relinquishing the jurisdiction of the United States over a part of the Fort Gratiot military reservation, in Michigan; to reimburse Texas expenditures in protecting her frontier from bridge across the Mississippi river; extending the benefits of the military asylumns to volunfeers of the war of 1812; to provide buildings for post-office, &c., at Oshkosh, Wis; for the relief of settlers on public lands in California; defining swamp lands; for the relief of distillers of brandy" from grapo lexclusively; to enable soldiers, sailors and marines to pre-empt ands at the minimum price on alternate resorred sections of railroad grant lands; to pro-

property; to amend the act of July 31, 1869, to enforce the rights of citizens to vote in special States, A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Ways and Means report a bill for the repeal of the income tax. The Speaker presented a communication from the President, sending information called for by a resolution in regard to the Republic of Dominica. Referred to the Committee on people of the state, contrary to the wish Poreign Affairs. of the democratic members and of petition from the people, broke up the Forty sixth General Assembly, by the democratic

January

1871.

l'he War, &c .- Latest Dispatches,

Bonneaux, Jan. 4.—Paris advices show

A number of Mayors of the city had called give way to this desire of the people. Some Letters from Paris state that the citizens suffer greatly from lack of fuel and food

bonds, and another party, that the state had twenty years ago sold out all inter-est in said Canal, and could not now be VERSAILLES, Jan. 4; via London, Jan. -The bombardment of the southern forts of Paris commenced at 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A despatch from

Haver, January 5, morning, confirms the despatch already published of the great battle on the left bank of the Seine. The battle was very fierce and of a very sanguinary character, and lasted for several hours, but as fer as can be ascertained no decided advantage was gained. The loss on the part of the Prusians was very heavv. and the French troops showed remarkable spirit and daring.

LONDON, Jan. 6,-The Prusians on the morning of the 4th surprised and dispersed the French force on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing three stands of colors, two cannon, and 459 prisoners. LONDON, Jun. 5,-A special despatch to the London Times, dated Berlin, January 5, says, By request of Bismark Austria will send a representative to Versailles. After peace has been restored. France will remain occupied for some time, and the French prisoners sent to Metz, which is regarded as a German fortress. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The late foreign

mail brings a report that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, had arrived at Mozambique, and was waiting there for a vessel bound for England. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The World's Lon-

don correspondent says: Jules Favre is coming here. General Trochu accuses the garrison of Avron of contemptible cowardice.

LONDON, Jan. 5.-A despatch from fadrid corrects the former statement of he Spaniah Cabinet as follows: Ferrano, President of Council; Martos, Minister of Foreign affairs : Allon, Minister of Justice; Beranger, Minister of Marine; Tagos, Min ster of the Interior; Terrila, Minister of Public Works; Ayala, Minister of the Col-

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6.—The batteries of Clamont and Villedaverg, throwing shot weighing twenty four pounds, and shells weighing sixty-five pounds, have bombarded Ivry, Vanvres, and Montrouge, yesterday and to-day, the forts replying with considerable effect, with six and seven inch guns, throwing shells weighing one hun-dred and one hundred and fiffy pounds.

The German engineers expect to silence the forts by the night of Jan. 7. Gen. Chausey is advancing in two columns. The main body is at La Loup, and the other at Vendome. The Duke of Mecklenburg occupies a line between Blois and Vendome, and La Loup and Verneul. The French reserves from Orleans, Chateaudun, Fentress, Dreux, in all 77,000 men, are joining Chausey, who has 150,000 soldiers in splendid condition. The forces of Gens. Faidherbe and Boryles are in excellent order. Gen- Manteuffel's losses in battles of Jan.

2 and 3 were 3,200. VERSAILLES, Jan. 5 via London Jan. 6. -The German batteries to the south of Paris, whose armament has been effected without interruption by the enemy, to-day bombarded forts Ivry, Vanvres, and Montrogue, the French entrenchments at Villejuil and Point Joury, and the French gun-boats in the Seine. The bombardment on the northeast front of Paris has also been continued with great energy, .partly from the newly erected batteries. The results thus far have been most favorable to the Germans, notwithstanding the prevalence of a heavy fog.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 7 .- Fort Ivry has. been scaled. VERSAULES, Jan. 6.—The King to-day sent the following dispatch: "The weather has been moderated; we are now hav

ng a thaw. Our losses during the bom bardment of Fort Issy, so far, are seven-teen killed and wounded. Large supplies were captured from the French at Recray." The approximate losses in the battle of Bapaume were 9,000 Germans and 4,000 French.. TheGermans evacuated Bapaume ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7 .- The scheme

of the Minister of War is as follows: Military service to be for fifteen years; immunity by purchase to be abolished, and the educated classes to serve a less term. LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Bordeax correspondent of the Daily News writes that the French delegate to the London Conference will be instructed to demand absolute recognition of the French Republic, and if

taking part in the deliberations. LONDON, Jan. S .- The London Observ says: "The Conference of Powers will certainly take place before the end of January. The refusal of France to attend is not final. Whether France be represented or not, the Conference will assemble."

the demand shall be refused, he will decline

LONDON, Jan. S .- The King of Holland has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxemburg, promising them his unvarying attachment, and reassuring them of the maintenance of the independence of the Duchy, which he points out is guaranteed by the signatures of the chief European Powers. LONDON, Jan. 7 .- O'Donovan Rossa

and other Penians were released at Chatham to-day. They proceeded to Liverpool to leave the country.

London, Jan.5.—The Herald special

hostile Indian tribes; in relation to a railroad 2d: "The bombardment of the forts on the northeast of Paris continues vigorously, and uninterrupted by anything. The re-turn fire is weak, especially from Noisy and Rosny, and the destruction of the fort is certain. It is believed that the attack is intended to prevent a sortio from that side, and is only preliminary to a general bombardment. Events are evidently press-ng toward a climax. Information here leads to the belief that Chausey is making ride for the construction and completion of a desperate effort to advance on Paris via the harbor at Duluth, 'Minn.; granting bounty Chartress.

W GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just Received from New York City, by

Wm. H. FOX & Co..

First Door East of the Bank,... The largest stock ever brought to Buchanan, comprising Black

■ Colored Silks, Irish

■ French Poplins,

Merinos and Empress Cloths, all colors,

Handsome Plaids for Ladies and Misses Also a Large Line of Cheap Dress Goods. FLANNELS? FLANNELS?

From the coarsest Twill to the finest Opera. Shirting Flannels, Cloaking Flannels, &c. SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Over one hundred different patterns, including some handsome Paisley Shawls. Water-Proof Cloaking, in Great Variety! CARPETS, OIL CLOTH AND WALL PAPER I

Also a large stock of Brown and Bleached Muslins, Crash, Denims, Ticks, Shirting Checks,

Jeans, &c., &c., all of which will be sold for cash or to prompt paying customers. WM. H. FOX & CO.

We are in Receipt

THE

STEAM

Has a very large assortment of the latest and best style of type, and material for JOB WORK, and is fully prepared to execute in the

All Kinds of

PRINTING!

WEDDING AND VISITING CARD!

best styles known to the art

OF A

OF

Buchanan, Mich., Oct. 5, 1870.-83tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL Power Press

TEAS, **SUGARS**

Coffees,

RAISINS

&c., &c., &c.,

Revenue Tax Was Reduced!

SINCE THE

OUR STOCK'OF

Dry Goods

FULL AND COMPLETE

And we shall endeavor to keep it so, as we shall be in receipt of

New Goods Every Week.

OUT Prices are DOWN! GIVE US A CALL!

Yet we do not claim to sell at Cost, but will sell

As Low as the Lowest! And then flatter ourselves we will be able to make something.

Examine Our Goods,

Mark Well Our Prices! And if you do not buy we will not find fault.

We are also agents for the Celebrated SILVER LEAF AND CORONA

CIGARSI Manufactured by

Clapp & Gildersleeve, Of Battle Creek, which we warrant pure

LEGAL TENDER & ESPANOLA, Which, for cheapness and flavor, cannot be

Buchanan, January 10, 1871. - - [47]

Is the largest local newspaper in Southwestern Michigan. There is no better medium than the RECORD, by which those living at a distance can know the vast natural advantages of Berrien and adjoining Counties.
Only \$2 per year in advance. Send for a copy, and then send your friend a copy.

CORDON JOBBERS!

And a larger and better

POWER PRESS!

Than can be found in Southern Michigan. We re constantly adding new type and material nd are determined into to, be outdone, either

WACNER & KINGERY.

EDITORS & PUBLISHERS. Buchanan, Mick.

To Advertisers. The "Record" is the best Advertising Medium in South-western Michigan, having a larger circulation than any other paper in this part of the State. Notice.

The Annual Election of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Berrien County Mich., will be held at the Secretary's office, two miles south of Buchanau, between the hours of 12 m. and 4 p. m. on the first Saturday in February 1871, for the election of the following officers, viz: One President, one Vice President, one Secretary, and nine Directors. CHARLES F. Howe, Secretary.

Jan. 2d, 1871. 40 84.

All persons having claims against the undersigned are hereby mulified to present the same for payment at once; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to call and settle immediately. Further, all persons are hereby notified not to credit any person or persons on my account without my order.

C. S. Beack

Jan. 11, 1371. Settle Tp.

FACTS! FACTS

THAT AT

OSBORN'S

Can at all times be found the

LARGEST STOCK

-OF-

Paints, Oils,

TURPENTINE, BENZINE,

n fact, anything you can find at any

PAINT & OIL STORE,

Which will be sold at

Very Low Figures.

I keep the well known

WHITE LEAD

The best in the world. Also, the

DAYTON, OHIO, LINSED OIL.

thome and get prices before buying

elsewhere.

COTTAGE COORS

OF ALL SHADES.

I make a specialty of Paints and Oils,

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

MY STOCK OF

Drugs and Medicines.

DYE STUFFS, &C.,

Will be found full and complete.

HOUGHT AT CLOSE FIGURES.

Of Pure Quality,

AND ALWAYS RELIABLE.

Thankful for former patronage, I hope

GOOD GOODS.

-AT-

LOW FIGURES

To merit a continuance of your favors.

Berrien County Record.

It has double the circu-

lation of any other local

Get your Job Work done at the office

of the Berrien County

Record. It is the larg-

Job Office in Southern

Michigan. The work

is done the cheapest

and best. Call and see

specimens.

Buchanan, April 1, 1870.

WM. OSBORN.

D.

H'annestock

STORE

All persons indebted to the undersigned by book account are hereby requested to call and settle immediately, as all accounts must be set-tled during January, either by cash or note, COLLINS & WEAVER, BUCHANAN, Dec. 28, 1870. 45tf.

To Tax-Payers. Notice is hereby given that the Tax Roll for 1870 is now in my hands, and that I will be for the collection of Taxes, on Friday of each week, at my office, with E. Ballengee, Esq., in Roe's Brick.

Township Treasurer.

Buchanan, Dec. 7, 1870.

Window Glass, Putty, Settle Your Account. VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
SAND PAPER,
PAINTER'S STOCK,
COLORS, &c., &c All persons indebted to the undersigned for work or millinery goods will please call and settle the same, as soon as possible—immediately.

Mas. P. B. Dennino. Nov. 16, 1870.

Musical.

The subscriber is giving instructions in in strumental music, and desires a few more pupils in Buchanan. For particulars and terms apply to Miss Lizziz Whitzhead,

All persons indebted to Dr. G. II. McLin will settle the same with the undersigned, immedi-The accounts and notes have been left in my hands for collection. I can be found at my Brohanan, Nov. 28, 1870. residence, on the corner of Front and Detroit

Settle Up.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS are being held at the Methodist church this week, and also union meetings of the Presbyterian and United Brethren at | lowing, that they came near running the United Brethren church.

Get your job work done at the RECORD office.

We learn that the residence of Kingsley Olds, of Benton township, was consumed by fire last Sunday afternoon.—Traveler.

For Sale.—A pleasant house and lot for sale. Enquire at the RECORD

DR. ARNO D of Niles, will address the Ladies on the Physiological condition of American Women, at Union Hall, Tuesday Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. Ladies are invited to attend.

FARM TO RENT .- A No. 1 Farm to rent, on good terms, for each. Enquire at this office, or of J. T. Hunter. 47w2

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY is pre-eminently the best literary magazine in America. Every succeeding number is, if possible, better than its predegessor. If you want a magazine devoted to science, literature, politics and had fallen into the hands of my friends. art, take the Atlantic. Fields, Os- I think it was the happiest evening I

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office. Price, 10 cts. per dozen, or 65 cts. ing they placed me in the midst, when

PERSONAL .- We learn from the Allegan Journal that Albert H. Fenn has been elected as Prosecuting Attor-ney of that county. We have known Mr. Fenn for years, having attended college together in the same class, and we have no hesitancy in saying that he will discharge the duties of that office with credit both to himself and the county. A better selection could not have been made.

SIGN YOUR NAME.—During the past week we have received communications from different parts of the county for insertion in the RECORD. and the contributors failed to give us Advertise in the their names. Please remember that the first thing we look for, when we receive a communication, is the name of the composer. If that cannot be ascertained, it goes immediately into our waste basket and never comes to newspaper in Berrien County.

CAUTION.—We have heard of so many cases lately where people have been run against by teams and seriously injured while attempting to cross the streets, that we caution pedestrians, especially women and aged people, to be careful, and teamsters to slacken their speed when they come to street crossings.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Redden & Duncan have just received a large stock of tea, coffee, sugar, raisins, &c., bought since the Revenue Tax was reduced, which they are offering for sale at priest and most complete ces lower than ever before. We are also agents for the celebrated Silver Leaf and Corona cigar, also the Legal Tender and Espanola, manufac-tured by Clapp & Gildersleave, of Battle Creek, which, for cheapness and flavor, cannot be excelled. REDDEN & DUNCAN.

The rails on that part of the Air Line within the City limits were laid on Sunday last. Those in authority say this violation of the Sabbath resulted from the necessity of completing the Road by the contract Subscribe for the Berrien County Record. It is the largest and best newspaper tionally inclined and that he would in Southwestern Michi | certainly be at Unuren, and thus an able to "injunct."—Niles Republican. its properties.

Farewell to quinine! good-bye, Arsenic! and

FARM TO RENT.—A. No. 1 Farm to rent, on good terms for cash. Enquire at ly safe and sure remedy for Chills. Sold by 44w2 this office,

On Sunday, the 15th inst., the dedicatory services will be held, I. O. O. F.—At a regular meeting of Burnett Lodge No. 119, held Dec. 3d, 1870, the following were elected officers for the ensuing term: of the First Bantist and First Methodist Church, in the township of Bainbridge, School District No. 5. Clergy-N. G.—Samuel Richie. men from abroad will be present, and

County

Berrien

V. G.—A. E. Perkins. R. S.—D. W. Perkins. P. S .- E. M. Edwards. Treasurer-Geo. W. Kingsley. Reps. to G. L.-Hiram Brown, O. W. Oviatt .- St. Jo. Traveler ..

Capt. Oliver C. Rounds, of this place, has been tendered and accepted the position of Secretary and Paymaster for Mr. Wm. Penfield, late of St. Joseph, who has a large contract on the Texas Central Railroad. Capt. Rounds will leave for Austin about the 17th inst. The good wishes of the people of St. Joseph will go with the Captain and his estimable wife to their new quarters. They have many friends in Berrien county who are loth to give them up, and will ever feel an interest in their welfare .- Traveler.

I. O. of O. F .- Lake View Lodge, Degree of Rebecca, No. 23, I. O. of O. F., installed new officers last Thursday at their beautiful hall in this village; Gen. I. C. Abbott, D. D. G. M. officiating. The officers for the ensuing term are as follows: Mr. Wells Brown, N. G.; Mrs. I. C. Abbott, V. G.; Mrs. G. K. Bishop. Sec.; Mrs. E. E. Parks, Treasurer and Financial Secretary. The Lodge is making rapid progress, and numbers among its members many of the leading ladies of our village .- Benton Harbor Pal-

REMEMBER THE POOR .- This is the ime of the year when some of our reighbors, on account of poverty, suffer for the comforts and necessaries of life. Without any inconvenience, we can often render assistance to the poor and the needy that will be of incalculable value to them. Let each one do what he can to alleviate the suffering and pain of the needy and afflicted, remembering that "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

There is a practice which our boys indulge in to a considerable extent, which we wish to severely censure—that of jumping on the sleighs as they pass to "get a ride." Several teams in our village during the past few days have been so frightened by the boys running after them and holaway, The practice is uncivil and dangerous, and if parents cannot teach their children better manners, the Marshal should interfere and put a stop to such proceedings.

An Editor Captured.

MESSRS. WAGNER AND KINGERY :editors are no longer safe, even in the secret retiracy of their (supposed) inviolable sanctum. Last Wednesday evening, as I was busy with editorial labor. I heard the steps of a man coming into the office. He made his way at once to the sanctum. I looked up and saw our banker, Mr. Ross; but before I had time to say "Good Evening," a small deluge of men and women who had slily and silently followed him, inundated the room. They say I "turned pale." What wonder if I did? They demanded unconditional surrender of the fortress and garrison, (i. e., myself and my sanctum,) and as my case was much more hopeless than that of Bazaine at Metz, I at once acceded to the terms. My fears were soon quieted, for I found I good & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass. ever passed in my office. After a pleasant visit, the forces proposed to evacuate the place; but before retir-Mr. L. P. Fox handed me an envelope containing \$51, (since made \$61,) for myself and the Association with which I am connected, as a token of good-will and esteem. Then they called for "a speech." Whether I made one or not, I cannot say. I have a faint recollection of a fluttering heart, and what seemed a big ball in my throat, and of making some articulate sounds. I was surprised—as the boys say, "taken down." What-ever I said then, I desire here to tender my heartfelt gratitude for this expression of kindness and good will on the part of my friends and fellow citizens. May heaven's richest blessings

rest upon them all.

way, is the wish of

Yours Truly, WM. L. HIMES.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Farm

of Borrien County, Michigan.

Whole number of members belonging to

ers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

Total......\$1.292.59
Paid Officers' fees, Office Rent, Reven-

There have been three fires during the year, viz: the dwelling of Siles York, of Bertrand.

sessments for the eleven years of the company's

CHARLES F. Howe, Sec.

Jan. 1st, 1871.

CURE.

existence, has been SIXTEEN MILLS to the dollar.

Wilhoft's Tonic

Cures Chills and Fever and reduces Enlarged

Spleen without the use of meroury and iodine.

and no constinution of the bowels.

It leaves no head-ache, no depression of spirits,

It makes a well man of the sick one, nor

does it require weeks and months to effect a

WILHOFT'S TONIC contains no poison, it con-

tains no Arsenic or Mercury, and is as safe for

shoo fly, Calomel! Wilhoft's Tonic is the on-

123.0

an infant as for the strong, robust man.

Wm. Osborn, Buchanan.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, Pres.

Balance in favor of Company......

EDITORS RECORD :- Over in Three Oaks, business seems lively-sleighing good-most of people busy at worksome working at night, for several clothes lines have been robbed of their fruit. New Buffalo appears to be a lively place, especially around the depot. After the Lake Shore R. R. becomes completed, as far as Grand Haven, New Buffalo will no doubt appearsmore lively. A great amount of forest products are now awaiting shipment over the Lake Shore R. R. A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT AND HOW IT

FAILED. And that you, brother editors, may be "captured" and served the same R. R., at a point between Morris and Stevensville stations, to Berrien, the county under the fence, came in contact with Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1870..... .. \$ 102.00 Received during the year...... 1.090.59
Assessments due and unpaid(estimated) 100.00 Loss, \$505. Damage to the dwelling of Nathaniel Wilson, Buchanan; loss \$35. Damage to the dwelling of Hardy Langston, Niles, loss \$48; all in Berrien County. All of said lossthe cars were hauled back, and the new es have been adjusted and paid. The amount of assessments during the year has been one mill to the dollar. The whole amount of as route abandoned. While this was going on, the passenger train arrived. The passengers stood around the wreck, but few

> ribs, to keep up animal heat. "Joy, joy, everywhere; joy and beauty crown the earth-Joy in the Eest, and beauty in the West," Messrs. Editors, I think there is need of a railroad from that section to Berrien, for friend. Down in a certain section they are having religious meetings on week day evenings. I often wonder if, at those Christian gatherings, there are inquiries made, or questions asked, concerning people who live in that vicinity, whether there are any persons-men, women, or

48w4 children—without the necessaries of life?

Children suffering for food or raiment, and the cause of distress? And thether the father (if any) spends his time at the whisky saloons, or spends his money for poor whisky and tobacco, and his children suffering for bread, or whether he is too lazy to work? And if there are any without the necessaries of life and unable to obtain them, what would be the best ure, costing \$2,000. The audience room is 26x42, and it has a vestibule course to pursue to relieve them?

Michigan,

"Come, come, away from labor now repressing." Truly, yours, Jo. BIKER.

January 1st, 1871.

FROM LAKETON.

EDITORS RECORD:-As considerable

time has elapsed since we have written a

line for your "journal," we will now send you a few lines. As "Matthew" has

given you a complete history of the Christ-

mas Party at Mr. Weston's, we will give

day night, two or three loads of Odd Fel-

lows, with their partners, deciding to take

advantage of the fine sleighing and pleas-

ant evening, started for Dr. Boyce's, with

jingling bells and happy hearts, not for-

getting to take with them a good supply

of oysters and "sich." Arriving there in

some there were who had not seen the ele-

phant, 'till then, but who now saw him'in

their very midst. And the Dutch doll.

that could tell fortunes, was also very

"cute." After a time the company ad

journed to the supper table, and did ample

justice to the very excellent supper-the

to another conveyance; whether by fair

means or by foul, is a question to this day.

The steam saw mill belonging to H. F.

Mead, located near Morris Station, is ad-

vertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale, Jan.

4th. Mr. Mead, in the meantime, is me-

andering in California, or O-hi-owe, as a

witness in a patent saw-teeth law suit?

The present fine sleighing is being well

& Weed, causes the bolt business to be

quite brisk. The price paid by them for

bolts delivered at their mill, is \$3.50 per

cord for Red Oak, and \$2.50 for Elm.

The new cooper shop, under the control

of Mr. Misener, is turning out a considerable amount of good barrels, which are

mostly disposed of at St. Joseph, we be-

lieve. There was a family party at the

residence of F. L. Weston, last Friday

eve., which was a very pleasant affair; al-

so, a couple of Dances in this vicinity the

same evening, when, 'tis said, they

shook their light, fantastic toes until an early hour. Lake Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F. held their election last week. Their chief officers for the ensuing term are as

follows: C. D. Case, N. G.; M. C. Traver,

V. G.; O. A. E. Baldwin, R. S.; C. M.

Smith, Treas.; T. C. Hebb, P. S. This

Lodge now numbers thirty-five members.

and is in a thriving condition. They hold

their Installation—public—on Tuesday eve., January 10th. I will close, by wish-

ing you and your many readers a Happy New Year. POAEBL.

War Dispatches.

VERSAILLES, Jan.5 .- General Ducrot

lates to an armistice, to which Trochu is

supposed to be inclining; but nothing def-

inite has been excited on the subject. the

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8, evening .- The

decree announcing the consolidation of the entire able-bodied male population with

the regular army for the defence of the city.

this decree, consisting of the governor of Paris, the president, and commanders of forts, the arillery and engineers corps.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times' special correspondent with the army of Prince

Frederick Charles describing the fighting

along the Loire, in the forest of Vendome,

and at Montoire. on the 6th inst., says the

French retreated to the westward, the

Prussians following, meeting with but lit-

west coast of France, opposite the mouth

BERLIN, Jan. 9 .- The king telegraphs

"VERSAILLES, Jan. 8. - Frederick Charles

continues his victorious march on Le Mans.

Everything has been quiet in the north since the 3d inst. The bombardment here

is proceeding favorably. The barracks in

BUCHANAN PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday morning for the Record, by BATON & SIMNONS, Dealers in Groceries and Pre-visions, Front Street, Buchanan, Mich.

1 05@1 10 1 16@1 20 6 25 2 26 40

resistance.

of the Charente.

as follows to the queen:

the fortifications are on fire."

Whoat, red, perbushel.... Whoat, white, perbushel. DloverSeed.....

coarse, per barrel s, per bushel......

A commission was appointed to carry out

liam for his decision.

the delegates at Bordeaux.

some of the other items. Last Wednes

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY. Editors Record:-I see in your last issue that attention has been called to the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to repeal Act No. 55, Session Laws of 1867, which created the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, in the several counties of this State. If, as many think, the system, as it now

conduct the services on this occasion.

The church is a very neat little struct-

County Correspondence.

10x18.—St. Jo. Traveler.

'Buchanan.

Record.

stands in not a material benefit to the schools, as a whole, in proportion as it costs the public to keep it up, then, as a matter of course, the act should be repealed; if not, it should remain in force. This good time, they very pleasantly passed the evening in plays of all kinds. And is the vital question. Are we, as a whole. benefitted? Are our common schools any better conducted, further and more thoroughly instructed under the present system, than before, under the Township Inspectors System? It is not a question that can be settled by one or more School Districts, or one or more counties. In as much as attention is called to the question oysters being gotten up in fine style by the Dr.'s better half. And the pies, cakes, pickles, etc., were not lacking. Perhaps it would be better not to speak of the by the Press, let it be fully, freely and candidly canvassed all over the State. And if it is true, upon a careful survey of the subject, that the great and growing interyoung gent that had a string of bells, "lost, strayed, or stolen," but which turned up the next day. Said bells having in some unaccountable way become attached ests of our Common Schools are not materially and substantially benefitted by the present system of County Superitendents, then fair dealing and justice demand that the present Legislature should at once re peal the law. If, upon the contrary, it can be shown fairly that the present system is working well, that the educational interests of the State are being pushed forward under its workings, then, as a matter of course, the law should stand, and the people will more willingly pay the tribute required to keep the machinery in running improved, by all those having logs, bolts, etc., to draw. The stave mill of Blinks

order. Let the subject be fully and thoroughly discussed, so that our Senators and Representatives may, in this particular, especially, know what the wants, wishes and interests of this great Commonwealth are upon the subject, and, no doubt, they will then act for the greatest good of the greatest number.

His Excellency, the Governor, in his message to the Legislature, recommends the continuance of the present system, and, unless the people shall strongly protest against it, the Legislature, undoubtedly, will not interfere. Then let the people act upon this subject intelligently, and the Legislature will pay heed to the wishes of their constituents.

> CHRONICLES OF LAMETON. CHAPTER II.

And so it was that in the ninety-fifth year of American Independence, in the second month of the year, that the society of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Allow me to address you a few words Laketon, whereunto many worthy men, did organize a Lodge in the village of by way of warning. It seems that both young and middle-aged, have joined themselves. And one Doctor Boyce, a noted physician, came also among them, whose dwelling place was in a distant part of the township. Now, the young men of society being great lovers of jollity and the pleasures of this life, sought occasion to visit their brother, the physician, at his own house. He, also, being a man of kind and social disposition, was well pleased that his brethren should come unto him. So, after the time of Christmas had passed, they took every one a maiden, daughters of Laketon, and in sleighs they rode, with various talk and sportive laughter, and so they arrived at the house of their friend And after many hours were passed in enjoying the social pleasures and hospitality of the Doctor and his family, they departed. Now, it was written by one of old time: "Be wise to day, to morrow never comes." But when they reached their homes in the early hours of the morning, to morrow had come. Moreover, be i known, that on the tenth day of the first

bombardment of the Paris fortifications is kept up with vigor and effect. The barmonth of the new year, will take place a racks of Fort Montroude have been set on public Installation of the newly elected fire and destroyed. It is reported that officers of Lake Lodge, of Laketon, I. O. some shells have fallen in the gardens of Luxembourg. The government of Paris has issued a

From All Along Shore. January, 9th, 1871.

FROM THREE OAKS.

A select few, on the first working day in 1871, undertook to run a railroad, or rather a train of cars, from the Lake Shore seat. They started without securing the right of way, aid, charter, or land grant. The first thing necessary to make it popular was to run over a cow or some other horned animal. One was espied, and they went straight for the cow and straight for Berrien. The bones of the cow did not answer for rails; therefore, fence rails were used instead. They undertook to run the cars under fences, and, in going stump, which brought things to a dead lock. Had this not have happened, no doubt, the people of Berrien Springs would have been surprised by seeing a train of cars arrive in their beautiful and picturesque city, on Jan. 2d, 1871. The President of the new railroad, Mr. Victor Plea, and the gentlemanly and urbane Superintendent, Mr. Gunn, were soon notiied by telegraph (in the chape of a small boy,) and were early at the scene of the disaster. They each took a dead view of the cow, and then went to work with a will in assisting Conductor Billy to back the cars off the real estate belonging to one Jeffries. They had a Justice to swear by. 'And, under their new management.

Special Notices. assisted. It being cold, they kept up a perpetual kicking against the dead cow's MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, May 2, 1870, all trains on the Michigan Central Railroad stopping at this station,

ON and after Wednesday, May 25, 1870, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leaves New Buffale for St. Joseph at 8:00 A. M. 47:10 P. M. GOING SOUTH.
Leave Bt: Joseph for New Ballele at 6:00 i. M. & S.15 p. M.
A. H. Menagary, Prevident.

R. B. Hyess, Sout.

CHICAGO & MICH. L. SHORE R. R

Ladies, Take Particular Notice. The Real Velpau Female Pills!

Thursday,

WARRANTED FRENCH.

These Pills, so celebrated many years ago in Paris, for the relief of female diffiulties, are now offered for sale, for the first time in America. They have been kept in comparative obscurity, from the fact that the originator, Dr. Velpau, is a Physician in Paris, of great wealth, and has withheld them from general use.

In overcoming Female Diseases, Falling of the Womb, Whites; Green Sickness, Suppression, Retention, Nervous and Spinal Affections; Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight oxertion. Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, &c., and will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and, although a powerful remedy, do not contain calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution. constitution.

Ladiet can procure a box, sealed, by enclosing one dollar and six three-cent postage stamps, to MACOMBER & BREWER, General Agents for the United States and Canadas, at Albany, N. Y., or to any authorized agent. Sold by Drugsists everywhere, and for sale at OSBORN'S, Buchanen alich.

4-2971

WARBANTED FRENCH.

January

n tem HALL'S VEGETABLE SIGILIAN HATR
RENEWER.

IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair healthy, soft and glossy.

For sale by all druggists.

Tiwkl B. P. HALL & CO, Nashua, N. H., Proprieto

New Advertisements.

PROBATH ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Ber Trien, ss.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Berrien, holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one Present; Daniel Chapman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Robert W. Crossett, de-In the matter of the estate of Robert W. Crossett, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Louisa M. Crossett, Administraturk on said Estate, praying that a time and place may be assigned for the examination and allowance of the final account of her administration of said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the 7th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forencon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Berrien, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Berrien County Record a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Berrien, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

DANIEL CHAPMAN, Judge of Probate [L.S.] (A true copy.) 47w4

DR.PIERGE

The originator of this wonderful medicine, claims to have discovered and combined in harmony more of Nature's most sourceign medical properties than was ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of Bronel citi, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Contraction, it has astonished the medical faculty, and hundreds of the best physicians pronounce it the greatest midical discovers of the age. While it cures the severest coughs, it atrengthens the system and purifies the blood. By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cares all Humors from the worst Serofula to a common Blotch, Pample or Eruption. Mercurial Diseases, Mineral Poisons, Syphilitic and Venerial Diseases, and their effects are eradicated and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erysicias, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Fixer Sorts, Scoly or Rough Skin, in short, all the numerious diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. For "Liver Complainty" Bilious Disorders, and Habitual Constitution, it has produced hundreds of perfect and permanent cures where other medicines had failed.

The proprietor offers \$1,000 reward for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. See that my private Government Stamp which is a positive guarante of Genuineness, is upon the outside wrapper. This medicine is Sad by Drygnists at \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared by R. V. PIEROE, M. D., Sole Proprietor, at his Chemical Laborstory, 133 Seneca atteet, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Valuable Book

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

sent a messenger to German headquarters at Versailles, to-day, with instructions to YEAR B00Krequest that a German officer should be sent into Paris to confer with General Trochu. It is supposed that the subject proposed to be discussed at this conference re-AND ALMANAC

TO BE ISSUED JANUARY 1st, 1871.

request has been transmitted to King Wil-One of the most complete compends of important information which has ever been compiled in this country. It should be in every library, as a Book of Reference. It contains an interesting History of Almanaes; Civil, Commercial and Agricultural Information contains a second and Agricultural Information contains an information contai Bismark has been confined to his bed for the past few days. He is now recovformation concerning all the Governments in the World; a General Summery of all the Benevolent Institutions and Religious Denominations in the World, with a complete Ministerial Directory of nearly every Religious Body in the United States, a complete List of all the Colleges, Theological Seminaries, Medical and Law Schools in the United States. Reports from Paris state that serious quarrels exist between the members of the government, and also that deep resentment is expressed against some acts of

Price, One Dollar.

All persons subscribing and paying for the NEW FORK OBSERVER for one year (48) will receive a copy of this valuable work GRATUITOUSLY.

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OF THE NORTHWEST.

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Chicago Evening Post, The best paper in the West, presents its claims for public patronage more confidently than ever before, having won a unanimous verdict of approbation from the reading public. We desire to let the paper stand or fall on its morits, and therefore offer a specimen copy, free of charge, to all who will send for it.

THE DAILY EVENING POST. The Germans captured by the French are sent to the island of Oleron, on the is a live, reliable, spicy, thirty-six column paper, second to none in the Union, furnished by mail, or by newsdeales at \$10 per year. The Saturary Post has been recently enlarged to forty columns, and contains many choice literary selections, in addition to its many other attractions THE WEEKLY POST. is a large, forty column newspaper, eminently fitted for country circulation. Its immense success is the best evidence of its popularity. We furnish all the leading magazines at club prices with our Weekly, and give the following cash commissions: Any person who will act as our agent, and precure us two or more subscribers for the daily, at \$10 a year, can retain 10 per cent. commission, and 20 per cent. for three or more subscribers to the weekly, at \$1.50 a year each. We also give

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

NATIONAL WATCH CO.



(THE CELEBRATED ELGIN WATCH) ls Premiums for Clubs for the Weekly

Post, For 160 subscribers and \$240, we give a gold watch, For 100 subscribers, and \$225, we give a gold watch, price \$125.

For 134 subscribers and \$201, we give a gold watch, For 134 subscribers and \$201, we give a gold watch, price \$100.

For 100 subscribers and \$150, we give a silver watch, price \$75.

Yor 60 subscribers and \$90, we give a silver watch, price \$50.

Fr 52 subscribers and \$78, we give a silver watch, price \$50.

For 40 subscribers, and \$70, we give a silver watch, price \$15.

For 40 subscribers, and \$60, we give a silver watch, price \$15.

The paners need not all go to one post office. The names need not all be sent at one time, but must be marked "for a watch premium." The watches are of the Elgin manufacture, equal to any in the world.

The Poer is now the recognized leading Republican paper of the West, and should be read by all who claim to be true Republicans, or have the least interest in the continuance of the treat party.

Send for a full list of prizes and premiums. POST PRINTING CO., Chicago, III.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm of 151 acree, attuated in Green Bush, Chikaming Township, on lake shore. The location is a very desirable one, and is one of the best fruit farms in the County. There are ever 1,000 fruit trees new on the place; about 50 acres improved; good house and good other buildings on the premises. Will sell the whole place, or a part, to suit purchasers. The premises are only 13 miles from a Depot on the C. & M. L. S. R. R. Prices and terms resonable. For full particulars call at the premises, or address the subscriber at Sawyer P. O. Berrien Co. Mich. Also have for sale 80 acres—a good timbered lot.

New Advertisements.

1870.

A GENTS WANTED.—(\$225 a Month)-by the A American Knitting Machine Co., BOS-TON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS MO. 45w4

8 O'CLOCK.

SALESMEN WANTED.

siness honorable. No competition, liberal pay given. 8. W. KENNEDY, 8 S. 4t st., Phila. 45w4 \$100 a week,—66 per cent, and \$25,000 in cash Prizes. Informa-MALE & FEMALE. (ion free. Address American Book Co., 62 William St., N. Y. \$5 to \$20 per day and no risk. Do you want a sileman at or near home, to Introduce our new 7 strand white Wire Clothes Lines to last forezer Don't miss this chance. Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Works, 75 W'm St., N. Y. or 16 Dearbon St., Ohicago, Ill.

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A fresh, fascinating and valuable book. GOOD Pay.

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THIS IS NO HUMBUG! 35 OENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future mighand or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. X. 45w4

ISSUED JAN. 1871.

"100 the best new things for Beckmation, Recitation, &c. Brilliant Oratory, Thrilling Sentiment, and Sparkling Humor, 180 pages, Paper, 30 cts, cloth, 75 cts. Ask your bookseller for it.orsend price to P. Garrett & Co. Phila, Pa

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We will send a handleful Prospectus of our New Illustrated Family Bible containing over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent, free of Charge. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS, (S20 per day) to sell the colebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-jeed, makes the "lock stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The bost and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

GETTING UP CLUBS. Great Saving to Consumers. Parties enquire how to get up clubs. Our answer is, send for Price-List, and a Club form will accompany it with full directions,—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to Club Organizors.

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LIGHT Martyrs; Doddridge's "Kridences of Christ,"

THE Doddridge's "Kridences of Christ,"

THE hair, ""History of the Jews," by Josephus; "A History of the Jews," by Josephus; "A History of all Religious Denominations," with treatises and tables relating WORLD. to events connected with Rible History, with many fine Engravings, forming a complete Treasure, of Christian Knowledge. W. FLINT& CO, No. 28 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, 5 Custom House Place, Chicago, and 176 West 4th St., Cincinnati.

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Our. practice, not que of experiments, but of years standing, founded on the laws of Nature, with year of experience and evidence, to sustain it. Do not tes down, make sick to make well, no harsh treatment, n triding, no flattering. We know the cause and the remed noeded, no guess work, but knowledge gained by years experience in the treatment of these diseases exclusivel no encouragement without a prospect. Candid in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything, of cure everybody, but do claim to reuson and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their aliment, to call, investigate before they abandon hope make interrogations and decide for themselves, will cost nothing, as consultation is free. This is the eleventh year that I have visited this place, and I shall make my visits regularly on the same day of the week every eight weeks. Dr. V. Clatence Price can be consulted at Niles. Reading House, Sunday and Monday, the 6th and 6th of March. At Laporte, hierrill House, Tuesday and Wednesday. 7th and 8th of February.

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Buchanen, June 1, 1870.

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Tin.

Copper

From the Christian Register. BY THE SEA.

Backward and forward, under the moon, Swings the tide, in its old-time way; Never too late and never too soon; An evening and morning make the day.

Backward and forward, over the sands, And over the rocks to fall and flow;
And this wave has touched the dead man's hands
And that one has seen a face we know.

They have sped the good ship on her way, Or buried for deep from love and light; But here, as they slak at our feet to-day, Ah, who shall distinguish their voice aright? Fig their separate unders of hope and fear

Are blended now in one solemn tene; And only this song of the waves I hear— "Ferever and ever His will be done."

Backward and forward, thand fio, Swings our life in its weary way: Now actes obb, and now at its flow; And evening and marriag made the day.

Surrow and comfort, peace and strife, Pain and rejuterer, its moments know; How from the discords of such a life Shall the clear tensic upward flow?

Yet to the ear of God it swells, And to the blessed round the throne, Sweeter than chimes of vesper bells— "Forever and ever His will be done."

The Charm of Success.

What a charm in this little word successi Who dees not admire the successful man? All applied him. Children are taught to emulate his example. Is the world right in its estimate of what constitutes true success? Is that man who has grined large wealth , either by the patient industry of vears, or by some fortunate investment, successful in the true meaning of that term? Does the fierce wind, whose mission to-day is to sweep from the ocean his richiv freighted vessels, or the fire that is tonight to burneto ashes his heavily laden store-houses, indicate him as successful? Is that man successful who to-day is almost worshipped by the crowd as a god, and to-morrow can find none so poor as to do him reverence? Is there, then, no treein this wide world whose fruit is beautiful to the eye and not bitter to the taste and poison to the lips? Yes? It is the privilege of the faithful laborer in the Lord to pluck the fruit of true success. He works not for the applause of men, nor for the wealth of earth. He labors to save souls, not from the cares and pains of this life, but tion endless pains. And if one immortal soul is thus saved through his instrumentality, is not his a successful life? A man said to a minister of Christ," You have worked for ten years and have only saved ene soul." "Are you sure" was the reply' "that one soul has been saved through my means? Then I will cheerfully labor ton years more in hopes of being instrumental in saving one more."

When the faithful Sabbath school teach er stands before the great white throne, and hears the plaudit of "good and faith tal," and has placed on his head a crown in which is one jewel rescued by him from death, will be not feel that he has been successful? What will be then care that here he did not wear a crown of one of earths's kings, possess earth's wealth or

Labor then, teacher, cheerfully and hopefully, amid all your discouragements. You may not know here that you have led one soul out of darkness. Do your duty. Sow the seed, and the Lord of the harvest will give the increase. Take for your motto "ora et labora," work and pray, and you will be successful.—S.S. World.

Presence of God.

When the tide has been coming in, I have often seen how it chafed and fretted running into some narrow monthed bay tilling it, swerling round, and lapping up on the shores, till by and by, still flowing and flowing, it filled the bay full, the tide had spent itself, there ran a smoothing ripple all over the surface, and the whole bay at last was at rest. And so the soul, while yet it is being filled, is disturbed by ripples and eddies; but by and by, when it shall have been filled full of the power of God, it will be satisfied, and will be perfectly at peace, and will be full of joy, and singing forever will be its sweet employment in Heaven.—Beecher.

Effects of Old Hundred.

A good deacon, who was naturally a high tempered man, had been used to beat his oxen over the head, as all his neighbors did. It was observed that when he became a christian, his cattle were remarkably docile. A friend inquired into the .secret. "Why," said the deacon, "formerly, when my oxen were a little contrary, I flew into a passion and beat them utmercifully. This made the matter worse. Now, when they do not behave well, I so behind the load, sit down, and sing Old Hunired. I don't know how it is, but the psalm tune has a surprising effect upon my oxen.'

Looking at Evil.

I suppose great engineers have been very glad of Niagara, that they might span it, very glad of the Mont Cenis, that they might bore it, very glad of the Suez Isthmus, they might cut a canal through it. glad there were difficulties, that there might be room for engineering skill.— Were there no sin, there had been no Savior; if no death, no resurrection; if no fall, no new covenant; if no rebellious race, no incarnation, Calvary, no ascension, no second advent. That is a grand way of looking at evil, and marvellously stimula-

Live as You Profess.

We need to show our Christian purposesin our daily lives, and thus encourage any who may be imitating our example. Very much of the indifference and coldness, sometimes apparent in young mem bers of the church a while after profession. is due to the appearance of evil, the care-lessness among those who have had a longer experience in striving to lead a life in accordance with what they profess.

Re not Anxious.

Our Savior never drove his overtired faculties. He used to go and rest in the house of Mary and Martha after the fatigues of working in Jerusalem. He tells us all—you and me—to let the morrow take care of itself, and merely to meet the evils of the present day. Real foresight consists in reserving our own forces. If we labor with abxiety about the future we destroy the strength which will enable us to meet the inture.

Christ the Center.

Heaven is the element, and Christ is the center of every gracious soul.—Heaven only is the breathing place, and Christ only the resting place; there is the place of its respiration, and here is the seat of its re-pose; it cannot live out of that element, and it cannot rest out of this center; it is alway struggling till it gets to Heaven, al-ways rolling till it comes to Christ. "Return unto the rest, O my soul," said David.
Lord, let me draw no breath, but that
which I fetch from Heaven, never let me rest until I rest in thee. Divine Breath-* · · · · · · · · · · · · ings (1750).

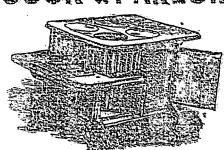
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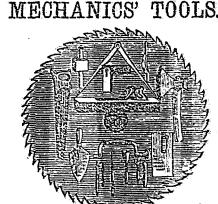
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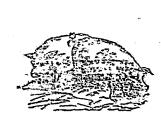
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Carriages & Wagons,

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Executed with dispatch, and in a satisfactory D. E. BEARDSLEY & Co.



L'ADIES. whose delicate health make it necessary for them not to have children, nee his Preventive. It not only prevents an increase of family, but it will promote and preserve the health, because his PREVENTIVE against having children is innocent, safe and sure. It does not interfere with diet or occupation. It operates without sickness or exposure. If Ladles who have suffered from misplaced confidence, consult him before they get married, he will restore their bloom, freshness and vigor of youth, and enable them to enter married life with confidence of health and happiness. up stairs. Consultation fee Two Dollars. Interviews confidential.

terviews considential.

Persons at a distance may communicate considentially by letter, if they enclose Two Dollars for a consultation fee. Send Twenty-five Cents for his book entitled, "Guide to Health and Long Life, Winning the Affections of the Opposite Sex, and Important Hints to Business Men." Address all letters as follows:

Dr. Raphnel, Fost Office Box 5778, Chicago, Illinois. THIRD WIDTH.

Look Here!

BOOTS & SHOES

Cheaper Than Ever

HAVING BOUGHT THE Large and Well Assorted

Stock Of Boots and Shoes of Terriere & Strong,

I propose to give my old friends and the people of Buchanan and vicinity generally, BARGAINS in

BOOTS & SHOES That will make their eyes open. Rubber Boots and Rubber Shoes, a large stock, and Be sure and give me a call, on the corner of Main and Front Streets, Buchanan, with Luther & Son.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE

WM. COTTEN.



Contains no LAC-SULPHUR-No SU-GAR OF LEAD-No LITHARGE-No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Brugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest Laure-pertectly RATE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT -desidentums LONG SAUGHT FOR AND FOUND ATLAST! ATLASTI

Itregtores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy, appearance, removes Danving, iscool and refreshing to the head, checks the hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Heddiches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and annatural Heat. ASA A DRESSING-FOR-THE-HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE, IN THE HARKET.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Preparetionly by PROCYDETBROTHERS, Goncester, Mast-Tible Genning is published in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with, the name, of the article blawn in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three contatamp to Proctor Bros: for a Treatise Send a three containing to Proctor Bros. for a Treatise on the Human Halle, The information it contains is worth \$500 to any person.

137yl

137yl Sale by WH: OSEORN, Buchanon, Mich.

Concrete. Brick-TWOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Barchana and adjoined Townships that I have located my Brick Yand hearty opposite the Driving Park, where I litted to manufactures superfor article of the CENT WELL CISTERN, -Concrete House Brick; (Which, for durability and personally, cannot be anneady. Having hind several years "experience in the business. I feel confident of giving my persons value releyed for the money investig to Alloparous, white relevant to the sease last them by calling at the Fard. T. A. Buchasan, September 18, 1870. Allesters, and orders for more supplied and analysis addressed to E. 12: 1991. Supplied to Market

Buchagan, September 18, 1870.

Notice for February and March, 1871. THE only. Physician of his, kindin the West, has med.

I with the greatest success, gained a better reputation effected more complete, cures, risited places the longes without missing an engagement, than any physician threwels, has outlived them all, and become noted for his

New York, August 15th, 1868. Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EX-TRACT BUCHU. The component parts are, BUCHU, Long LEAF, CUBERS, JUNI-PER BERRIES.

Mode of Preparation.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a

dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle,) leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of in gredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found ot to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation. Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with

your approbation, With a feeling of profound confidence, I am, very respectfully, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist & Druggist of 19 Years' Experience

(From the largest Manufacturing Chemists

in the World.) November 4, 1954. "I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enter-

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN. Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth & Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

FLUID EXTRACT

For weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature which are ac companied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to GROCERY STORE. Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of so-Baker & Matthews

Constitution

once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and nvigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S Cash Only: EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Lowest Living Prices. Insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of

Buchu n affections peculiar to Females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, r Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of AT Remember the place—North side of Front Street, Street, next door west of Noble & Estes', Buchansa, Mich.
Jan. 12, 1870. [8-47y1]

A. C. MATTHEWS. Customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incidental to the sex, or the decline or change of

HRLMBOLD'S PLUID EXTRACT BUCHT

AND Improved Rose Wash

would respectfully solicit a share of the will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous And general jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron. remedies, Copavia and Mercury, in all these

USE

in all diseases of these organs, whether ex isting in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long stand-

ing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "imme-

diate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron. Those suffering from broken down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELBOLD'S EXT RAOT BU-CHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere. Price 81.25 per Bottle, or 6 Rottles fer \$6.50. Dellycred to any address. Describe o all who may favor us with their patronage. Having on hand a good supply of

and mental powers.

All Kinds of Work H. T. HELMBOLD,

ADDRESS

Drug & Chemical Warehouse, 594 BROADWAY, New York.

NONE are GENUINE unless

ON PRICES AT THE



NDRY

Prices Retreated to the Last

\$12 for Iron Beam Plows

OF THE . KALAMAZOO AND BILES PATTERES The Best in Use, and Very Hard.

Ask your neighbor who has used them.

Iron or Brass Castings AT REASONABLE RATES B. T. MORLEY.

WE WILL ALSO BUILD OR REPAIR ANY KIND OF

MACHINERY In good style, and keep a good stock of LACE LEATHER and BELTING on hand, Any person in want of a good

Heater, Governor. Or other Machinery, should CALL AND C. U.

As we sell only the best

MORLEY & TALBOT. NEW FIRM! MEW COODS NEW PRICES!

SMITH & SONS HAVE OPENED AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Consisting of everything usually kept in a Grecery store, hought for each at the recent GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES. all who intend purchasing Groceries will certainly save soney by giving them a call. They have secured the

Who will be glad to see his old customers and as many new ones as see fit to give him a call.

133. Remember the place—first door east of Wm. Os-born's, in the rooms lately occupied by Redden & Duncar.

446

H. H. KINYON,



Has just received as fine an assortment of BOOTS:

From a Stoga to a Fine French Kip or Calf, for youths or boys, and in the line of SHODES: From a Calf Shoe to a nice Button, Congress, or Lace Rerge, Goat or Kid Boots, for women and children, as was ever offered in any market, and as cheap, as he

SELLS FOR CASH ONLY Made of Capps

On hand at all times, embracing all the standardstyles as well as the latest novolties. Sweet Quirking Versus Bitter. For the following REASONS Sweet

should replace the old form or Bitter Quining. Sweet Quinine is WARRANTED medicinally identical in effect with Bitter Quanta. Sweet Builine has NONE of the interse and persistent ditterness of common Quantum. Sweet Quinine is made from Pruvian Back only, the source of Bitter Quinine. In Sweet Quinine the bitterness is perfectly concealed, but may be instantly developed if desired. Sweet fruinine will not sicken, as

Sweet Quinine is readily taken, and withou the least hesitation, by old and young. Sweet Quinine entirely obviates that un-convocable dislike which children have to Batter Quinine. Sweet Chinine requires no elaborate proparation to take, is ready for instant. use. Sweet fuinine, in its agreeability and

substances often do.

product efficacy, disabuses the public mind of much prejudice against Olinine, and aids the efforts of the intelligent Physician in its administration. Sweet Quinine costs no more than the Sweet hulning can be had at the Storis in two forms, viz: fluid, for con-venionce of families and the general pul-lic fund fluider, for use of Physic stis

Strans, Farr & Co., MARYFACTURING CHEMISTS MEW YORK, OR SALE AT OSBORN'S DRUG STORE.

Rural Viils, BUCHANAN, MICH.

BLAKE & KINGERY Proprietors.

NONE are GENUINE unless All work entrusted to our care shall, will and must give satisfaction. Orders for tip top Flour and cours for tip top Flour and Corn Meal, and Reed, either at a five our satisfaction. Orders for tip top Flour and Corn Meal, and Reed, either at wholesals or retail, shall, receive our prompt attention, wholesals or retail, shall, receive our prompt attention. Flour delivered anywhere in the statement of the process of th



"Phunygrams."

Mark Twain's Nag. I have a horse by the name of Jericho. He is a mare. I have seen remarkable horses before, but none so remarkable as this. I wanted a horse that would shy, and this fills the bill. I had an idea that shying indicated spirit. It is correct, I have the most spirited horse on earth. He shies at everything he comes to with the ut-most partiality. He seems to have a mortal dread of telegraph poles, es-pecially; and it is fortunate that these are on both sides of the road, because as it is now I never fall off twice in succession on the same side. If I fell on the same side it would get monotonous after a while. He shied at everything he has seen to-day, except a haystack—he walked up to that with

an intrepidity that was astonishing. And it would fill any one with ad-miration to see how he preserved his self-possession in the presence of a barley sack. This dare-devil bravery will be the death of this horse some ? day. He is not particularly fast, but I think he will get me through the Holy Land. He has only one fault. His tail has been chopped off, or else he has set down too hard on it some time or other, and he has to fight flies with his heels. This is very well, but when he tries to kick a fly off the top of his head with his hind feet, it is too much of a variety. He is going to get himself into trouble that; way some day. He reaches around and bites my leg, too. I do not care particularly about this, only I do not like to see a horse too sociable.

An exchange fernishes an account of a "baptizing" scene in Arkansas, in which a "native" bore a conspicuous part. Elder Knapp was the administrator. As he advanced to the water with a wiry, sharp-eyed, elderly candidate, he asked the usual question, whether there was any reason why the ordinance of baptism should not be administered. After a pause, a tall, powerful looking chap, with a eye like a blaze, who was leaning on a long rifle and quietly looking on, remarked: "Elder, I don't want to interfere in this here business any; but I want to say that is an old sinner you have got hold of, and I know that one dip won't do him any good. If you want to get the sin out of him, you'll have to anchor him out in deep water over night."

A man who was to be hung on the twenty-third of September, wrote a note to his wife dated the twentyfourth, under the impression that he could thus tell her all about it, and said: "My dear wife, hoping you are in good health, as I am at the present writing, this is to let you know, that yesterday, between the hours of eleven and twelve, I was hanged, drawn and quartered. I died very penitently, and everybody thought my case very hard. Yours, till death

—W. C."

"Who's there?" said Robinson, one cold winter night, disturbed in his repose by some one knocking at the street-door. "A friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "Want to stay all night." "Queer taste, ain't it? But stay 'here, by all means," was the benevolent reply.

"You have lost your baby, I hear," said one gentleman to another. "Yes, poor little thing! it was only five months old. We did all we could for it. We had four doctors, blistered its head and feet, put mustard poultices all over it, gave it nine calomel powders, leeched its temples, had it bled, and gave it all kinds of medicines, and yet, after a week's illness, it died."

In Iowa a merchant sent a dunning letter to a man, who replied by return mail: "You say you are holding my note yet. That is all right—perfectly right. Just keep holding on to it, and if you find your hands slipping, spit on them and try again. Yours affectionately." A man in Ohio, while a collec-

tion was taken to aid the heathen, pocketed all the money in the plate.

When asked to explain his conduct,

he replied that he was the greatest

heathen in that part of the country, "I thought I understood you to say that your father was a merchant only a week ago," said a lady to a little girl who was soliciting alms, "and, if that is so, how could your family have been reduced to beggary?' "It is true, ma'am, my father kept a peanut stand, and last week he took a bad two dollar bill and failed!"

Nes A Miss Lucy Lee advertises in a Mississippi paper that she "is of good birth and education, and is willing to marry an editor, believing herself able to support one." We don't know of any person in these United States who is more likely to have a large mail for the next few weeks than Miss Lucy Lee.

-How beautifully a wife's constancy is illustrated in the case of the woman in Newport R. I., who, having had her husband put in the watchhouse for brutality toward herself, carried him his pipe and tobacco, saying that she wanted him to take as . much comfort as possible during his confinement.

Evangeline—"Grandpa, dear, do tell Jack not to kill that poor boobottle!" Grandpa, (delighted)—"And why not, my darling?" Evangeline—"Because I want to kill it myself."

Supplement to the Berrien Co. Record.

The Governor's Message.

The period fixed by the Constitution for the blennial meeting of the Legislature has again arrived, and I congratulate you on

THE VAVORABLE AUSPICES

THE PLYCRABLE AUSPICES

Under which you assemble to legislate upon the alterests of the State. The traprovement, general prospectly and progress of Michigan during the past two years, as well as for the whole decennial period, has been most satisfactory. The census of 1870, taken for the United States, shows the continuous increase in population of the State, the total reported by the Marshals being I 184,286,—an increase since 1861 of 47½ per cent. Sud since 1860 of nearly 59 fet rent. Not only has the population been isrgely increased, but the development of the great natural resources of the State and the increase in its material wealth have been equally gratifying. The aggregate assessed valuation of real and personal estate as diedly, the B and of Equalization in 1861, was \$172,055,808 80; in 1866, \$307,965,842 93; and I have, no doubt that the valuation by law required equalized in August of the present year will be fully \$500,000,000—an increase of over 190 per cent since 1861. While the progress of Michigan, the promise for its future is still more encouraging. Until recently—owing to the withdrawal from the market of large quantities of land granted by the General Government to ald in the construction of railroads, from the want of wagon roads and the failure to constinct the railroads contemplated, a large portion of the

NOBTHERN PART OF THE STATE

means of the warm pland growth and most under the progress of the warm pland growth and the progress of th lected but most fertile portion of the State with a rapidity before unequalled.

THE STATE FINANCES.

Rora detailed statement of the financial fransactions of the State government for the past two years I refer you to the reports of the State Treaturer and Auditor. The following exhibits them in a condensed form: The halance in the treasury November 30, 1858, \$1,180,229 67; receipts during the fiscal year. \$2,10 554 07. Total \$3,246,813 74. Disbutsements during the year, \$2,412,724 02. Balance in the treasury November 30, 1869, \$334,080 71; receipts for the discal year ending November 30, 1870, \$1,718,523 72; Total \$2,552,613 44. Disbutsements during the same includ, \$2,694 \$25 47. Balance November 30, 1870, \$453 807 97. Total honded debt of the State on November 30, 1870, \$455 807 97. Total honded debt of the State on November 30, 1870, \$450 807 97. Total honded debt of the State on November 30, 1870, \$450 807 97. Total honded debt of the State on November 30, 1870, \$450 807 97. Total debt, \$3,655, 978 49. Of the war bonds \$15,000 were purchased as an investment for the Agricultural College and \$29,000 were cancelled for the Sinking; Fund. Enring the two years ending November 30, 1870, there has been paid, of bonded debt, \$1,273,050. During the same period the State taxes have been largely reduced. In 1869 they were \$248,482 87 less than in 1868, and \$455 474 38 less than in 1867. In 1870 they were \$70,000 less than in 1867. In 1870 they were \$70,000 less than in 1867, and \$425 474 38 less than in 1867. The State debt at the close of November 30, 1870, \$485,000 90; nor-interest bearing studed debt. \$2,348,000,00; nor-interest bearing \$42,028 49. Total \$2,385,003 49. Trust funds, \$2,203,079 48. The estimated cash receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 80, 1871, \$1,600 943 39. Total, \$1,519 250 99 Disbursements for the same time, \$738,050. The estimated receipts for the same time, \$738,050. The estimated receipts for 1871, 1040 947. Total receipts for the same time \$1,000,1000. The salina present a salon, will be the same in amount as the tax of 1870. The estimated disbursements include the parment of the \$459,000 bonds one January 1, 1873, and the expenses of the Legislatures of 1871 and 1873, but do of the Legislatures of 15/1 and 15/5, but do not include the appropriations which may be made for other purposes. It must be borne in mind, however, that the amount of tax to be revice, for the years 15/1, and 15/2 must be be revied for the years 1871 and 1872 must be governed by the appropriations made at the opesent session. None of the interest bearing 2 are boncs now outstanding are redeemable at the presents of the State, their maturity being fixed by law. Judging by past experience, but law can be purchased before they become eue, the first bonds maturing January, 1, 1873. From an examination of the estimated receipts in the Treasury for the fiscal years 1871, 1872, and 1873, and the disdibutements for the tampe period, it will be seen that ample provision has been made for seen that ample provisio. has been made for the payment of said bones at maturity or sooner if obtained. The entire funded debt has also been fully provided for by the annual tax of one-eighth mill on the dollar as a sink-ing fund for the payment of the two million. lost bonds and in setting apart the trust fund receipts for redemption of any bonded indebteduces of the State. The war loss bonds interested the state of the State. The war loss bonds having all been paid, with the exception of \$3,550 drawn but not presented, there is no lorger a necessity for the tax to constitute war, loss sinking fund, and section 0, act 5 of extra secsion laws of 1861, should be repeated. repraisd. SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE PISCAL YEAR

The discal year of the Brate terminates on the 50th November. The object of establish-ing by law this termination and requiring the various State officers to make their annual reports for the year ending. November 30, undoubtedly was that the condition of the several departments and institutions of the State at date, as near as possible thereto, might be laid before the Legislature at its regular session on the first monday in Junuary. While some good reasons can be advanced in favor of this, it is questionable behavior. at date, as near as possible thereto, michot be land before the Legislature at its monday in regular session on the first monday in the same good reasons, that same good reasons, the ean be advanced in layor of this, it is questionable whether, on the woole, the closing of the fiscal year on the last day of June would not be more advantageous. By a constitutional providen, the Governor is required to give to the Legislature, information by message, of the concition of the State, and to recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. In theory is that the reports shall contain an exhibit of the condition, suggestious for improvement and a statement of the

require. Experience has shown that the reports are generally placed in the hands of the Governor so late as to preclude the possibility of careful examination in season to be of avail in the preparation of the message for the Legislature. But, further, it has been the custom of the Legislature to make appropriations for the two years commencing with the month in which the regular blennial session begins; but the Legislature cannot provide funds to be derived from taxation to meet such appropriations as are to be paid during the year of its session, for the reason that no portion of the tax will be received into the Treasury until February of the following year; that being the month in which the county treasurers are required to make returns of the taxes assessed in the preceding year. Should the termination of the fiscal year be established at June 30, and should each Legislature make approin the preceding year. South the termination of the fiscal year be established at June
30, and sliould each Legislature make appropriations for the biennial period commencing
July 1 of the year in which the regular session
is held, it could provide the regular session
from which the appropriations could be mot.
If the termination of the fiscal year should be
thus changed, it will be necessary to provide,
that all the State reports shall be made on the
30th of June of the pregent Year, and at the
same time annually thereafter, or that the
time for the first reports be extended to June,
30, 1872, then to embrace the period from
November 30, 1870. It will also be necessary
that he appropriations be made at the present
session to cover the period of two and a half
years. It is worthy of consideration whether
the best interests of the State will not be advanced in making the changes suggested.

EDUCATION. EDUCATION; ...

The reputation of Michigan excels in no one thing more than in her educational system. The people of this State have ever felt a deep interest in the establishment and maintenance

ments 50,740; for the adormtory, 180,000 were appropriated by the Legislature of 1869; \$14,700 has been paid by the College Board out of the receipts from the salet of swamp lands in Ingham county, leaving \$6,000 unprovided for. On the 80th of November last there had been sold 17,280 acres of the lands donated by the General Government for the Agricultural College, for the gross sum of \$56,880. Of this \$20,060 has been paid into the treasury, leaving a balance of \$36,830 due from the purchasers. Of the amount \$36,830 due from the purchasers. Of the amount paid \$15,000 has been invested in war bounty-bonds, leaving \$5,060 uninvested. From the lands already sold the annual income is about \$4,000, and to this extent should lessen the needs of the college. It is to be hoped that the time is not lar in the future when the revenue from the sale of lands will render the enue from the sale of lands will render the College self-supporting. Appropriations will be asked for the current expenses, for the debt incurred in making improvements noticed, and for the construction and turnishing of a laboratory. Whether the appropriation for the last named purpose should be made at the present session is for you to determine. Since opening the new hall the number of students has largely increased, the attendance in 1890 below 79° and in 1870. the attendance in 1869 being 79; and in 1870; 133. During the last year frequent applications have been made for the admission of ladies. Ten have been admitted but without format action by the Board. The experiment, seems to have worked satisfactorily.

AN OBJECTION.

While I am strongly in favor of furnishing every facility for the education of women, I am not quite satisfied of the wisdom of admitting them to the Agricultural Collège until proper provision has been made for the pur-

UNIVERSITY. The people of Michigan have every reason to be proud of their University. Unlike the leading colleges of other States, it has not been favored with liberal pecuniary gifts or

whole number of students for the college year of 1869 and -'70 was 1,126, distributed as follows: Academical, 477.; Medical, 340; Law 309, Total number, present December 1, 1870 was 1,095, or greater than at the corresponding date last year. The steadily increasing number of students in the Academical Department is a matter of special gratification as indicating a general desire on the part of the youth of the State, irrespective of professional aspirations, to realize the benefits of the highest class. of education. The average yearly increase, since 1805 in this Department has been about 13½ pec cent. In this connection, I desire to call attention, to the fact that the present accommodations of the Academic Department, with nearly 500 students, are about the same as in 1855, when the number was but 155, and the condition of the Department, this respect, is a matter of much inconvoluence and embarrassment. The lack of recitation and fecture from is very great, and should be remedied at the earliest practicable moment. Your attention is called to

REPORT OF ACTING PRESIDENT FRIEZE upon this matter, and his representations and suggestions concerning the necessity for building a large assembly from for lecture, exhibition and Commencement purposes. Perhaps the most marked event in connection with the university for the past year is

THE ADMISSION OF TOUNG WOMEN

To the various departments. Thirty-tone have been in attendance, and this number will undoubtedly be increased from year to year. The presence of wo-men has thus far worked most, satisfactorily. They rank high in scholarship, and their influence has in no way been unfavorable.

plications for admission were denied. These rapplications, have come from all classes. No one; however highly favored, being exempt from the liability to the ferrible affliction. It is found in the homes of the rich and poor, the educated and the ignorant, the refined and the uncultivated—all alike requiring, for their comfort and restoration, peculiar care and treatment, which can only be rendercare and treatment, which can only be rendered in a well organized asylum, under the
charge of physicians who have made this discase a special study. While applications have
come from all positions in life, by far the most
urgent and simportant were from county off
gers in behalf of some who had been removed as incurable. A very large proportion
of those seeking admission as paying pat ents
have recessarily been denied. Many of these
were from families who have long been resihave recessarily been denied. Many of these, were from families who have long been residents and large, taxpayors in the State. The number of insane persons in the United States is generally estimated, at about one to every 1,200. If, this be so, and Michigan has its proportion, then we have: 1,000 of this most ballots. helpless class among us, and have suitable accommodations for 300 only. Probably one-third of the whole number in the State are in a condition to, be cared, for at homes or pria condition to, be cared, for at homes or private, hospitals: "Upon this supposition, in order to provide for the pressing wants of to-day, to say nothing of the future wants, our asylum, capacity, should be doubled at once. It is a well established fact that the least delay in the treatment of insanity fearfully increases the probability that a case will be wholly incurable. In almost every one of the county poor, houses, more or less persons are found in various stages of this fearful malady, and this number is steadily increasing, many of these are already incurable, and others, are, rapidly, becoming so. In two of the counties, necessity has compelled the crection of county asylums for the paper, insane in connection with the poor, houses, In my inconnection we have the paper, incape in angural message to the Legislature two years ago, I took "ceasion to express my regret for

capacity from 20 to 40; an excellent barn has been outle, and extensive improvements made on the farm. A large amount of new machinery has been added to the shops and general repairs made on all the buildings. The Family House is designed for the use and occupation of those boys who by good conduct have carned this distinction. The experiment has not been without its drawbacks, yet it: has been reasonably successful. I carnestly recommend the thorough testing of the experiment now being made in the management of this school-by combining the two systems known as the congregate and the family systems. In my judgment the principle is sound and the plan feasible. I am convinced that in the management of these—boys every effort should be made to inspire them with a feeling of self respect and to carry out a system of discipline entirely reformatory in its teadencies. I invite your attention to the reports of the Superintendent and other officers, and especially to that portion referring to the intermediate prison and the age at which boys should be admitted. No appropriation is asked except for current expenses.

THE STATE PRISON.

THE STATE PRISON.

The reports of the Board of Inspectors, Agent and other officers exhibit in detail the present condition and working of the State Prison for the past two years. The number of convicts in the prison November 30, 1868, was 622: November 30, 1869, 644; and November 30, 1870, 683, or 19 more than ever before at any one time. I am much gratified at being able to say that never before was the condition of this institution as satisfactory as it has been during the past two years. From the first year to the close of 1868, with the single exception of 1860, its current expenses, not including improvements, largely exceedsingle exception of 1860, its current expenses, not including improvements, largely exceeded the earnings. During the past two years the carnings have been \$24,284.63 in excess of the expenses over and above several thousand dollars thereof in labor and money expended in improvements. Not only has the management been successful but the general appearance, order and discipline have improved. Great good has been accomplished by the completion in June last, of the building put up for the cure and confinement of insane convicts, whose condition since removal has greatly improved. condition since removal has greatly improved. This improvement of the prison has been accomplished under many discouraging circumstances. It will be remembered that the Legislature of 1887 increased the salaries of the officers and keepers for the years 1867 and 1868. A bill for the same purpose was before the Legislature in 1869, but was finally lost on the last day of the session. Being unwilling to remain at a compensation inadequate to their support, the keepers in a body resigned. their places. As might have been expected the affairs of the prison assumed a serious aspect; for three days the prisoners were kept in cells, thus causing a loss to the State of the labor of about 600 men for that time. The excellent Board of Inspectors, then recently appointed, being fully satisfied, after mature deliberation, that the salaries formerly received by tioo, that the salaries formerly received by the keepers were not too large, and that salates fixed by the law, accepted the resignations of the keepers, and appointed them as a guard, with compensation equal to what they had been paid as keepers under the law, of 1867. This action of the Board received my iullapproval. I concur entirely in the opinion expressed by the Board, in their report, that it is a great mistake to suppose that almost any person will do for keeper in the State prison, and that nothing so effectivally. Preserves discipline as joompetent assistants. The proper and successful, management of such an institution, with reference, to penal affairs, requires peculiar qualifications in those having charge, of the same: A frequent change of officers as exceedingly injurious. I am of the opinion that the salaries paid the am of the opinion that the salaries paid the Agent and officers are entirely below what they should be, and do not believe competent and suitable, men can be had and retained without an increase. If therefore recommend such addition to the salaries as, will cure this defect, and difficulty in the prison managed.

from every point of yiew, to provide for the present needs by extending this, institution. In this case the present staff of officers would suffice, and the coat of expensive outbuilding and the coat of the coat of

PENAL, BEFORMATORY AND CHARITABLE IN-structions.

The work placed upon the Com-mission was of the gravest importance, not only to the unfortunate immates of the insti-tutions, but to the well being of society at large, and required much time and fabor. For the last year, and half the members of the Board have devoted a large share of their time to the object of their appointment. They have Inc. 1981 year, and tall the members of the time to the object of their appointment. They have made frequent visits to county jalls, poorhouses, prisons and other institutions of Michigan, and have likewise visited similar institutions in other States. The result of these efficient labors will be found in the full and valuable report of the Board, which has been printed for the use of the Legislature. The discussion of the merits and demerits of the various classes of public institutions visited by the Commission is most thorough and able. The length of the report, embracing as it does, many of the most important subjects, and the late day at which it was placed in my hands, have prevented my giving to some of the recommendations contained therein that careful reflection which their importance demands. While I may not be able to coincide in all the views advanced in the report, I deem the subjects discussed of such vital interest as to merit, and I doubt not they will receive, your earnest and thoughtul consideration.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTY Julis.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTY AND THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTY Julis is generally bad, and in many cases wretched and deployable in the extreme. I have long been convinced that they are hot beds of vice. THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTY JAILS ly bad, and in many, cases wretched and deplorable in the extreme. I have long been convinced, that they are hot-beds of vice. They are used principally for the defention of persons, charged with crime. The young old, unfortunate and deprayed, the finnocent and the guilty, are thrown, together in one common room, where for a longer or a shorter time they are deprived of all good influence, and, instructed by hardened, villians in all manner of iniquity. The whole system is bad, and if it cannot be abolished it certainly can be improved. The young and innocent should not be contaminated by the forced association with the vicious already, steeped in crime. The jails should be so constructed as to prevent this promiscous intercourse, and efforts should be made to iurnish employment to the inmates. I am of the opinion that the jails could be made to answer their proper purposes better and to a large extent be relieved of the degrading tendencies if they were placed directly under State supervision. State supervision.

State supervision.

COUNTY POOR HOUSE SYSTEM.

The poor, are found in every country and in every community, and no duty is more plainly recognized than that of caring and providing for them. The State of Michigan, has done nothing in the way of establishing alms houses. That great evils exist in the County Poor House system Cannot admit of a doubt. In most cases this is not chargeable to the want of humanity, but to the lack of information, on the part of the people, as to the real condition of things, and to the serious defects of the system. While a large proportion of the inmates of the poor houses, of both sexes, have been brought there from the effects of intemperance or debauchery and are in many cases debased and vile, from the effects of intemperance or debanch-ery and are in many cases, debased; and vile, both in body and mind, no small number are there of a very different characterand from very different causes; among these are children of all ages, respected old ages, the in-firm; idiets and insance persons. In but lew of

and women. I commend the recommendation of the Board upon the subject, trusting that if the evils which they so clearly define cannot be wholly removed, they may at least be

largely diminished.

PUNISHMENT AND PRISON DISCIPLINE. The attention of the philanthropic and the thoughtful has for a long time been drawn to the subject of punishment for the violation of law and the commission of crime, to the different systems of pumitive and reformatory institutions; to the management of these, and to prison discipline generally. In all ages both the human and divine law have recognized the necessity of punishment for the commission of crimes. It is necessary for the protection of society that all should understand that after crime comes retributions. then. It should, however, never be forgotten that, not unirequently, persons have been convicted and imprisoned for offenses of which they were entirely innocent; that all criminals are not equally deprayed, and that even the more obducate and hardened have both sonle and hodies. In all cases every both souls and bodies. In all cases every proper encouragement should be given to induce the reformation of the convicts. The infliction upon the guilty of penalties such as will, for a time at least, deprive them of an opportunity to commit other offenses has not been difficult of accomplishment; but to what extent punishment shall be carried, and the means most likely to result in the reformation of the criminal have not been of so casy so-lution. An intermediate prison, to occupy a place between the houses of detention and the State prison is much needed, and will soon if it has not already, become an absolute ne cessity. Waether or not satisfactory arrange ments can be made with the Board of Inspec-tors and the Superlutendent of the Detroit House of Correction for the present purposes, can easily be a certained. I have elsowhere made suggestions as to be improvement or all made suggestions as to the improvement or all incre institutions, and I would add, that, in my judgement, many of the detects in the present management are owing not more to the system than to the want of an effective state supervision over all prisons and prison officials. I desire especially to call your attention to the recommendation of the Commission for the appointment of a

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS.

who shall have supervision and, to some ex-tent, control of all the penal and reformatory institutions now or hereafter established in the State. Such a commission, wisely select-ed, would render a service almost invaluable, and Itheretore recommend its establishment. and therefor recomment is estatistically a comment the whole of this report to your careful examination. Should you not be able to coincide in all the views and recommendations therein contained, some of them will andoubtedly incet your approval, and suca I trust will receive your favorable action.

THE STATE LANDS AND ROADS.

THE STATE LANDS AND ROADS.

One of the most important departments of the State government is the Land Office. The report of the Commissioner presents the consistion of the State lands, with suggestions as to the needed amoundments of the laws connected with that department, to which I respectfully call your attention. The director of the State Geological Survey having reported to me that the lands in the several townships along the northern shore of Lake Michigan twee puderlaid with deposits of iron ore, the Commissioner, with my approval, withdraw the lands from market. He recommends such legislation as may be necessary to procure a thorough survey of He recommends such legislation as may be necessary to procure a thorough survey of these lands, and a report on the same, and that until this be accomplished they be with held from market. In this recommendation I fully concure, During the last two year nearly 800,000 acres of State lands have been sold or disposed of under the existing laws as follows: Primary school lands, 47,284 acres, Agricultural College, 10,760; University, SS; asylum, 260; salt spring, 450; swamp, 531 059; total, 596,009. Under act 07, laws of 1869, graduating the price of such swamp lands as have not already been placed in the market, 10,572 acres have been sold or reserved on contracts for roads for 372,411 20, being an average of \$6 78½ per acre, and netting the State \$69,195 91 over and above the minimum price formerly established for swamp lands. price formerly established for swamp lands, Including 18,828 agres of what are designated "indemniry lands," 5,813,132 agres of swamp lands have been patented to the State, of which 8,179,840 agres were in the Lower Peninsula, and 2,683,792 agres in the Lower Peninsula, and 2,683,792 agres in the Upper. Of these lands the following amounts have been sold or disposed of in the amounts have been sold or disposed of in the Southern Peninsula: Sold for cash, 483 742 seres; patented under homestead acts, 61,077. of which 10,230 acres were patented in 1869 and 1870; licensed but not patented under the same acts, 94,451, of which 46,574 acres were licensed in 1869 and 1870; sold and patented for roads and ditches, 1,253,063, of which 461,—994 acres were patented in 1869 and 1870; reserved on road and ditch contracts, 248,983; reserved on road and ditch contracts, 248,983; disposed of under special acts, 52 873. Total. disposed of under special acts, 52 S73. Total, 2,154,192. In the Northern Peninsula; Sold for cash, 59,126; patented under the homestead acts, 585; licensed under the same acts, 8 474; sold and patented for roads and ditches, 227 253; reserved on road and ditch contracts, 250 286; depresed of roads, appeals acts, 140 70 236; disposed of under special acts, 143,-552. Total, 503,229. In the Lower Peninsula 1,025,150 acres remain subject to entry, and in the Upper 2,130,563. It should, however, be remembered that appropriations have been made for a large number of roads which have not jet been constructed. It is, therefore, at least doubtful whether of the lands now releast Joubliul whether of the lands now remaining in the Lower Pennsula, after deducting those of so little value as to be unavailable, all, or very nearly all, will not be required to meet these appropriations. In fact, it appears from the report of the Swamp Lands State Road Commissioner, that but 205,710 acres of these lands remain mappropriated. During the years 1869 and 1870, by means of the Swamp land grants, 560 miles and 20 rods of wagon roads have been fully constructed, and the work approved, in addition to which, 229 miles and 307 rods are nearly completed, but not sufficiently so for final acceptance. There have also been constructed 18 miles and 58 rods of ditches. I am clearly of the opinion that some of the roads authorized by law but not yet constructed should be abanlaw but not yet constructed should be aban-doned, and the appropriations withdrawn. I also believe that further appropriations to any considerable extent of lands in the Lower Peninsula should not be made until the roads already authorized are completed or abandoned, and that such as may be made should be eanined to the work actually necessary to be done in the newer portions of the State. The report of the Swamp Land Road Commis-sioner for the Lower Pennsula contains much information and many important auggestions relative to his department, which should receive you careful examination.

THE ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL.

A large and steadily increasing business has attended the operations of this canal during 1889, 770. The receipts for tolls in 1889 reached \$81,579 96; in 1870. \$41 842 80; amounting for two years to \$73 472 26; The tolls for the year 1870 were \$8 838 76, or about 25 per cent. year 1870 were \$8,826 76, or about 25 per cent. larger than for the previous year. During the blennial period just past the pler on the north ide, at the west end of the canal, has been extended 300 reet. Six of the old gate towers have been removed and new ones constructed in their places. The lower lock gates have been rebailt, and extensive and general repairs made over the whole work. The ingreased business of 1870 over any former year is to be largely attributed to the completion of the railroad from Duluth, at the head of take Superior, to St. Faul, on the Mississippi. and is but the foreshadowing or what may be and is but the foreshadowing or what may be expected when the Northern Pacific and other great lines of reliway now being constructed,

are completed and opened to traffic. The canal has ever been considered a National work. It was constructed by an appropriation of the general government for the commerce of the whole northwest, and not for Michigan alone, but being within her limits was placed under the State control for the greater conunder the State control for the greater convenience of management. Recognizing its great and growing importance to the com-

completing these works 200,000 acres of public lands whre granted to the State. On the 18th of the same month, the Legislature of the State accepted the grant and conferred the lands upon the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, upon the conditions and with the privileges as provided in act 216, laws of 1865. By a subsequent act of Congress, approved Jaly 3, 1806, a second grant of 200,000 acres was made for the same purpose, and this was accepted by the State in act 469, session lays of 1867. By comparing the act of Congress conferring upon the State the first 200,000 acres for this canal, with the act approved August 26, 1852, granting land to the State to aid in the construction of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, it will be seen that the grants in both cases were made in almost precisely the same form and words and for the same general purpose, viz: The construction of great public benefit. It will he seen from the reports of the efficers of the company that the 400,000 acres of land selected by their agents include many of the best pine and lron lands in the Upper Penlashia, and stocetimated as of very great value. These lands, by the terms of the acceptance of the canal, if so long held by the said company. Although this work is of great importance to the business interests of the Northwest, and especially to that of Lake Superior, it is being constructed at the public cost. The company upon whom the lands were confetred claim that they are not con, tractors for the completion of the canal they will become not only the absolute owners of the 400 000 acres of land, but of the canal they will become not only the absolute owners of the construction of section 6, act 216, session laws of 65. Whatever may have been the in tention of the Legislature, as regards the ownership of the canal, it is very clear tention of the Legislature, as regards the ownership of the canal, it is very clear as to the right and duty of the Legislature to regulate and determine the tolls to be received for the use of the canal and harbor, and also to cause the same, so far as necessary, to be applied to the improvement and preservation of the same in such manner as it may prescribe. The engineer appointed by me in conformity with the act of the Legislature, to supervise the work in behalf of the lature, to supervise the work in behalf of the
State, reports avery large amount of work as
having been done during the last two years,
and expresses the hope that the canal may be
completed and opened to the commerce of
the lakes during the present year. This report will be placed before you. It therefore
devolves upon you to fix the tolls to be re
ceived, and the manner in which they shall
be applied. as far as necessars to the imhe applied. as far as necessary , to the im provement and preservation of the canal.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Legislature of 1869 made provision for resuming the geological survey of the State, one-half of the annual appropriation to be expended in the Upper Peninsula, and the remaining half in the Lower. The State Geological Board, under whose supervision the work was to be prosecuted and appropriations expended, appointed as Director of the survey Prof. Winchell, who had filled the same position in the reological investigations of former years. The director immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. Detailed plans for the systematic and most Detailed plans for the systematic and most thorough exploration of the whole State were made, and two corps of assistants, one for each Peninsula, were organized. This im-portant work has been carried forward as exportant work has been carried forward as extensively and as rapidly as the limited appropriation would allow. The results of the researches already made, and the work accomplished will far more than repay the expenditures. The survey has indicated the existence of valuable iron ore underlying 13 townships, and has yielded much other useful information. The value of these investigations and researches is of a permanent character and not confined to any one section or interest of the State. The report of Prof. Winchell will be laid before you and will be found full of inter State. The report of Prof. Winchell will be laid before you and will be found full of inter est. It also contains a carefully prepared estimate of the cost of properly completing this important work undertaken by the State. I respectfully submit to your consideration whether it may not be advisable somewhat to increase the annual unpropriation for this whether it may not be advisable somewhat to increase the annual appropriation for this purpose rather taan prolong the survey for a series of years. No provision was made in the act of 1869 for printing or publishing documents, or reports which might be made from time to time. For information on this subject I refer you to the report of the Director. These reports to be of service should be on the contractor. ector. These reports to be of service should be published. I recommend that the State Geological Board be authorized to publish the reports when prepared by the Director, and that the proper appropriations be made there-

IMMIGRATION.

In pursuance of the act of the Legislature In pursuance of the act of the Legislature of 1889 giving authority for such purpose, I appointed M. H. Allardt, of Saginaw, as Commissioner of Emigration, to reside in Germany; and to act in concert with him John W. Reisig, of Monroe, as local agent to reside in this country, the appointment of the former dating May 20, 1869, and of the latter July 1, of the same year. The months of June and July, 1869, were escapied by the Camp

and more or less tributary to Lake Superior, | missioner in visiting differents parts of the State, collecting such information as might be of service in furthering the object of the appointment. In August he sailed for Germany, accompanied by the local agent; and upon his arrival there, established his headquarters at Frankfort. At upon his arrival there, established his headquarters at Frankfort. At this point a pamphlet was once issued containing a map of Michigan, a brief description of the climate and alone, but being within her limits was piaced under the State control for the greater convenience of management. Recognizing its great and growing importance to the commercial interests of the northwest, and the necessity for colargement. Congress at the necessity for colargement. Congress at the last session appropriated \$150,000 for the improvement of the St. Mary's river and canal. Toe kind of improvements to be made and the expenditure of the appropriation were placed by the War Department in the hards of Major Poe, of tan United States Army. In his report Major Poe, of tan United States Army. In his report Major Poe soys the new work recommended, in magnitude, is quite equivalent to the original work of construction: the senalty. It is contemplated to deepen the canal so as to increase the other of water to 14 feet, or about three and a half teet deeper than now; to change the present stoping side walls and to make them nearly vertical, by which means the width of the canal will be increased mearly 50 per cent.; to construct an additional set of locks in the south side of those nearly 50 per cent.; to construct an additional set of locks in the south side of those nearly 50 per cent.; to construct an additional set of locks in the south side of those nearly 50 per cent.; to construct an additional set of locks in the south side of those nearly 50 per cent.; to construct an additional set of locks in the south side of those nearly 50 per cent.; to construct an additional set of locks to construct an additional set of locks in the south side of those nearly 50 per cent.; to construct an additional set of locks in the south side of those nearly 50 per cent.; to construct an additional set of locks in the south side of those nearly 50 per cent.; to construct an additional set of locks to construct any decrease of the south set of locks to construct any decrease of the south set of locks to construct the head of the canal, and the present position to a point 700 feet nearer the bead of the canal, and the lock o

attention of a much greater portion and seen called to the State.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

From the reports of the Adjutant and Quarternaster Generals, you will learn the condition of this department. The entire militia of the State consists of four companies of the factor operating as State troops. During of infantry organized as State troops. During the past two years several companies have organized and about as many have disbanded. From the Quartermaster General's report it will be seen that the State is in possession of will be seen that the State is in possession of a large amount of ordnance and ordnance stores, which are rendered useless by the issue by the United States Ordnance Department of the new breech loaders with amountition for that class of arms only. Under the United States law there is now due the State from the Ordnance Department, on account of its quota for arming the militia, \$29,870 57, for which the new kind of arms and stores may be grawn. The Quartermaster General recommends that those now on hand be sold, as they are of no service to the State and will soon become, if they are not already, valueless. I have no doubt it would be well to dispose of them, but can find no authority of law for so doing. I recommend that authority be given to the Governor to dispose of all the ordnance and ordnance stores that are of no value to the State. The duties devolving upon the State Millitary Board have been faithfully discharged. Though always acting with a large amount of ordnance and ordnance upon the State Military Hoard have been faithfully discharged. Though always acting with
a view to economy, it has never been found
wanting in its kind care for the infirm and
needy soldiers of Michigan. Such persons as
required temporary aid have been provided
for at the Home at Harper Hospital, while those
requiring aid of a more permanent character
have been sent to the National Asylum. There
remained at the Home December 1 1863 13. baye been sent to the National Asylum. There remained at the Home December 1, 1863, 13; received stoce, 133; total, 146; of which number 65 have been sent to the National Asylum, 69 have been discharged, 18 died and 12 were remaining December 1, 1870. The expenditures of the Board during the two years were \$5,878 32, of which \$112 60 was expended in aiding soldiers outside of the Home. While the duties of the Board in past years have been arduous, and still require no little time and attention, they are constantly growing and attention, they are constantly growing less, and in my judgment the number consti-tuting the Board may be reduced to three, without detriment to the interest of the de-

without detriment to the interest of the department, and I so recommend.

BOUNTIES.

Although from six to eight years have elapsed since the rights have accrued under several laws of the State, authorizing the payment of bounties, a large number of claims continue to be presented. During the last two years \$07.900 have been paid for bounties of which \$13,700 were paid under a decision of the Supreme Court of the State requiring the Quartermaster General to pay a certain class of bounties, the payment of which had been re'used by him prior to such decision. I am informed by the Quartermaster General that there is still a large number of presents entitled to the bounty whose claims have not yet been presented. As so much time has elapsed since their rights to the bounty accrued, the claims, therefore, should be carefully scrutinized before payment. I recommend that the law be so amended that hereafter all claims for bounty shall first be presented to the Quartermaster General for examination, and if deemed correct, so far as may appear from the records in the office of the Adjutant and the Quartermaster General for examination, and if deemed correct, so far as may appear from the records in the office of the Adjutant and the Quartermaster General for the Auditor General for final examination and adjustment, the warnant for amount claimed to be issued by the Auditor General, only when the proof shall be clear that the applicant is legally entitled to the money.

CLAIMS.

Early in the year 1859, I caused to be filed

partment, and I so recommend.

Applicant is legally entitled to the money.

CLAIMS.

Early in the year 1869, I caused to be filed in the Treasury Department of the United States a claim amounting to 859 993 for pre-timums paid service during the war. There has been received from the United States during the two years past, the sum of \$19,035 55 on account of our war claims. Exclusive of the claim for premiums above stated There remains unpaid the sum of \$246,889 65. The claim of the State against the Phoenix There remains unpaid the sum of \$46,389 65. The claim of the State against the Phænix bank of New York has been compromised and settled by the payment into the treasury of \$10,000, all costs baving been paid by the bank; making the net aumount received \$38, 774 62. The original claim of the State was \$35,603 74. Under provisions of joint resolution \$3, laws of '69, the Board of State Auditors made several efforts to bring about the settlement of the claim against George M. Dewey, but without success. I have directed the Attorney General to enforce the claim by a foreclosure of the mortgage without further delay. During the last two years there has been received from the general government—being five per cent. of the net proceeds from the sales of public lands within the State the sum of \$14,650 78. This smount has, been pold to the trustees of William Beard and others, in compliance with the provisions of sjoint resolution 12 thews of '69 towards lightly the state the pliance with the provisions of foint resolu-tion 12, tlaws of '69,' towards liquidating the old claim for the improvement of Muskegon River.

Of the amendments to the Constitution, submitted at the recent general election, but three received the approval of the people, viz. that relative to impartial suffrage, and the first and the second sections of the article on railroads. At length the fundamental law of the State, as well as of the United States, is in barmony with the principles of our Repubin harmony with the principles of our Republican Government, and no longer disfranchises a race on account of color. All men are free and equal before the law. All alike are entitled to share the privileges and liable to discharge all the duties of citizens. I cannot bathere express my regret that the single distinct and only proposition recommended by me at the extra session in July last, was not by itself submitted to the determination of the people, viz: To enable the several municipalities to ratify such rairroad aid bonds as had been earned and delivered in good faith before the Supreme Court had decided such aid unconstitutional. I submit for your consideration the propriety of providing by law that in all cases where amendments to the constitution are submitted for ratification or rejection by cases where amendments to the constitution are submitted for ratification or rejection by the people, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the State to furnish printed ballots to the proper county officers for use at the various voting preeints of the State. Under the present circumstances such ballots are not always uniform, and the most salutary and needed amendments are liable to be lost for the want of ballots.

REVISION OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

As the judicial districts of the State are now constituted, the amount of labor required now constituted, the amount of labor required of the circuit judges in the discharge of their dutios is very unequal. Some of the judges are overworked, while others might well do more. Although the Legislature cannot after a district so as to remove a judge from office, it may increase or diminish its limits. I am of the opinion that no increase in the number of the districts is necessary. They should, however, he revised and so changed as to more nearly equalize the labor and responsibility of the judges.

THE SENATE, REPRESENTATIVE AND CONGRES-

SIONAL DISTRICTS. The duty devolves upon you, under the constitution, to rearrange the Senate districts and apportion anew the Representatives among the counties and districts according to the number of inhabitants and oivilized persons of Indian descent, not, members of any tribe. It will also be your duty to divide the State into Congressional districts, in conformity to the ratio of representation to be fixed by Congress. The basis of representation has not test home cottled but when it is it. Congress. The basis of representation has not yet been settled, but when it is, it will undoubtedly be such as will entitle Michigan to two, and probably to three, additional members. The reconstruction should be made with reference to the fact that the newer portions of the State will much more rapidly thorages. In population, they the older increase in population than the older

THE RECOMPILATION OF THE LAWS,

I submit to your consideration whether the convenience and interests of the people may not be greatly promoted by a new and careful rearrangement and compilation of all the general laws now in force, and upon the statute books. Since the compilation of 1857 many important public laws have been enacted; others have been repealed; many have been amended once, and not a 1ew sevhave been amended once, and not a few several times. The published edition of the session laws of 1859 is woolly, while those for several other years are nearly exhausted, and since Michigan became a State there has nover before clapsed so long a time without a compilation, the first having been made in 1838, the second in 1846, and the last in 1857. Section 15, Article 13 of the Constitution prohibits a general revision of the laws, but authorizes the collection offsil such acrs as are in force under the appropriate heads and titles. If a re-compilation should be made it is not improbable that a sufficient sum titles. If a re-compilation should be made it is not improbable that a sufficient sum might be realized from the sales to my almost the entire expense of the publication. Should you deem it advisable to authorize such an undertaking, care should be taken that the published edition should not be so large as to leave on hard, when another compilation may be necessary, a large number of unsold volumes, as in the case at present.

SUITS BY THE STATE.

It will be observed from sections 5,362 and 5,380 of the Compiled Laws relating to the limitation of action, that all actions for trespass upon lands must be commenced within two years next after the cause thereof shall accrue. This limitation, as applied to individuals, is proper, for the reason that either being in occupation of the lands or in a position to be readily informed of any trespass thereon, no injury is likely to accrue; but, as applied to the State, it has been found to work hardship and loss. In remote portions of the State tresspisses upon the State lands may oc-cur, and before the State authorities become cognizant thereof and able to bring action, the statue may deprive them of their remedics. I recommend therefore, such an amendment as will authorize the State to commence action of trespass upon land at any time within four years, from the time that the cause thereof shall accrue.

DRAIN AND TAX LOANS

By referring to the reports of the Auditor General for 1869 and 1870, it will be observed that some amendments are needed to the General Tax law, and that several features of the present Drain law are defective, and wholly impracticable in their operations, and should be corrected

THE CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS As the law now is, each county having 20,000 inhabitants according to the late census, is entitled to and authorized to elect two Circuit Court Commissioners. I am officially informed that at the last general election, in several of the counties, under the supposition that the law authorized such action two Commissioners were elected where tion, two Commissioners were elected where, but one had been elected, prior to that lime, as the census of 1870 has not been officially declared, and as there is a doubt whether the election of two Commissioners is valid, and as serious questions are likely to arise if no action is taken, I recommend the passage of an act similar to act 103 of 1863, of validating, and confirming said election, if it shall actually appear that at the date of the election each of the said counties contained a population of 20,000. tion, two Commissioners were elected wher tion of 20,000.

NOTARIES PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

By a provision of the law the Governor is authorized to appoint Notaries Public, in the several counties and without enactment or requirements of fees. Nearly 4,000 have been appointed during the past two years, more than one third of whom have not qualified. I am of the opinion that it is advisable to limit the number to be appointed for each township and city and that provision should be made for the payment to the State of a fee for each commission issued. The law also authorizes the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner of Deeds to reside in other States, but provides no fees to be paid to the State. An amendment should be made establishing a reasonable fee for each commissional services. establishing a reasonable fee for each commis-sion issued.

A NEW CAPITOL.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject of the erection of a new capi-tol. The present State House was built nearly Spears ago. When the State was comparatively new, with a population about one-fourth as large as at the present time, and with about one-feelth of the present time, and able valuation. The present building was designed for a temporary purpose only; it was poorly bailt, and is wholly insufficient in

size and accommodations even for the pur-poses for which it is now used. The legisla-tive halls are smail and inconvenient, without ventilation and without the necessary committee rooms. The library should be steadily increased, but the rooms devoted to steadily interest. In that the rooms devoted to that purpose are already evercrowded. The Supreme Court room is exceedingly small and wholly unfit for the purpose. The building used for the State office was likewise designed for temporary use and is for too small even for for temporary use and is in too small even for the present wants of the several departments. The present and growing incapacity of the State buildings, the insecurity from fire of the public records and the library—a calamity likely to result in irreparable losses—and the requirement of several years time to complete the building sufficiently for occupation, are, in my judgment, adequate reasons why immediate action should be taken to erect a new State House with a capacity sufficient for the proper accommodation of the Legisature and all of State Departments, and commensurate with the present and prospective wants of the State. The building now used for State offices occupies the site designed for the caputol, thus rendering it necessary to turnish other accommodations for the departments before the foundation of a new State House can be accommodations for the departments before the foundation of a new State House can be laid. A building can be erected on the front of the present capitol lot for the temporary use of the departments, of such style and dimensions as could be readily sold for general business purposes Believing that the work should be undertaken without further delay, I recommend the appointment of a board of commissioners to procure plans, drawings and specufications for a new capitol and for a building for the temporary use of the State officers; that the temporary use of the State officers; that the board be authorized to accept such plans as board be authorized to accept such plans as may be approved, and proceed to the erection of these buildings under such directions and restrictions as you may deem proper and advisable. There is now standing to the credit of the State building fund the sum of \$28,642 36. For the construction of the building for temporary purposes I recommend an appropriation not exceeding \$30,000; also an appropriation of \$10,000, or \$30,000; also an appropriation of \$10,000, or so much of that sum as may be necessary for procuring plans, dra-ines and spicifications or a new Capitol. I likewise recommend the appropriation of \$100,000 for the year 1972 towards the construction of a new Capitol.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the 23d of July, 1869, departed this life my immediate predecessor, Henry H. Crapo, a man of great vigor of mini and sterling worth, Amidst great bodily infirmity, he served the State for four worth, Amidst great bodily infirmlty, he served the State for four years as its Chief Executive with unceasing devotion and great integrity of purpose. A native of Massachusetts, he became a citizen of Michigan after having passed the meridian of life, and soon became one of its most active, most useful and honored citizens. His untiring and efficient services will long be held in grateful iemembrance by the people whom he so faithfully served.

CONCLUSION.

CONCLUSION.

It affords me pleasure to refer to the faith-ful manner in which the business of the seve-ral departments has been discharged during the next two years, and to bear testimony to the fidelity and ability with which the public interests have been guarded by the retiring and the remaining State Officers, Sens-tors and Representatives. I have thus briefly called your attention to tors and Representatives. I have thus briefly called your attention to such matters as to me seemed necessary to be presented for your consideration at the commencement of your session. We are citizens of a noble Commonwealth, having advantages and resources qualled by lew and excelled by none. The past career of the state has been honorable; its progress steady and substantial; its future, whether productive of greater or less prosperity to the people, may in no small degree decend upon the wisdom and fidelity with which we, as public servants, discharge the great trusts confided to as. Let us ever bear in mind the high character of the interests committee to our care, and let is be our endeavor to comprehend and anticipate our endeavor to comprehend and anticipate the wants of the State by wise and just legislation.

HENRY P. BALDWIN.

THE SWEEDENBORGIAN IDEA OF HEAVEX.— The Sweedenborgian Idea of Heaven.—You know when a coalectioner fakes on a new apprentice, he always tells him he may cat just as much candy and confeccionery as he likes. The apprentice, of course, gives full swing to his appetite, and in a few days becomes so disguisted with candy and confectionery, that they are forever after intolerable to his palate and stomach. Just so, when people imagine that heavenly happiness consists in encless worship, or singing, or sitting on beds of flowers, or roaming in paradisclad gardens, or feasiling with the patriarcus, or merely getting into a place called heaven, they are allowed to try it oo, till they become so disguisted that they want to break jail and they are allowed to try it oo, till they become so disgusted that they want to break jail and sceane to some place where they can flad something useful to do. They are then instructed that heaven consists in performing uses—doing useful things—in the name of the Lord; and right grad are they to learn that lesson. The essence of heavenly delight is the doing of good to others, and not the selfah gratification of one's own desires.

FRONTIER SANG FROM.—The following story is told of the early days of Wyoming Territory: In the bar-room of a wayside tavern, where the stage stopped to change horses, and where teamsters tarried to drink, l few rough customers sat one afternoon beside the stove. Eater a mountain rufflan, venomously drunk, who fetched out his revolver and commenced practising with it at various objects behind the bar and on the walls. While this was going ou, the cries of an ex-transfer to his approaching cattle were nearly and soon the driver spongard within an ox-teamster to his approaching cattle were heard, and soon the driver appeared within the door. Stalking up to the bar he-cailed for a glass of liquor; but, as he raised it to his dirty lips, the tumbler was shattered by a well-simed shot from the practising man's revolver. Without a word the bull-whacker put his hand behind his back, produced his pistol, leveled it at the ruffins head and remarked, as the body dropped to the fi.co., "That d—d scoundrel would have burt somebody pretty soon." He then filled another glass and drank the contents, strode out as deliberately as he had come in, and with a "Woa, haw, there!" started his oxen up the road.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR CHRISTMAS.—It is not too late to keep Christmas after the recipe of the old Hartford Courant: If you have any the old Hartford Courant; If you have any quarrot with any sody, any enmity, any gradge or bitter feeling toward any man or women, go and make it up. Doa't tell them you for give them noless you want a row, not ask their pardon—which is the only way to reach the offending party, and of course your neighbor is the offending party. This sounds a good deal lise Sunday echool advice, as 12.13, which has not the only but we do not so indeed it. We offend the out that we do not so indeed it. ten out; but we do not so intend it. We of-fer it an original suggestion, as the mess eatfer it an original suggestion, as the mose satisfactory form for a Christmas present. The
private settling up of these outstanding accounts would sweeten up the coming year,
and make it vasily more objoyable than it will
be if we go ou, and earry over the balances
against our belghbors. We make it is bone,
ide offer: a That if any man, who settles up, a,
standing empity of this sort however slight,
in this holiday season, will come to as after
ward and tell us, truly, that he lee's no better
for it, we will give him a year's subscription,
to the oldest paper in A metica, and let him
sit down and read our files for the last hundred
and edd years for niothing.